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April, 1909.

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page 567

Mr. Lloyd George, whose promotion to the Exchequer is announced, is a Welshman, and was born in Manchester forty-five years ago. He is a champion of Nonconformity, and is responsible for that masterpiece of legislation, the Patents Act.

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TALKS WITH TOM BINGLEY
ON PARLIAMENT AND PERSONS.

BY G. S. STREET.

VIII.—ON PERSONAL FEELINGS.

THE last time I saw my friend Tom I complimented him on the good taste of his House of Commons in regard to Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman's retirement. The good taste was to be expected, but it always gratifies me afresh to observe the pleasant tone of mutual respect, almost of good-fellowship, which all parts of the House practise when any such personal matter is toward. There is no other country where so much social amenity goes side by side with practical conflict; where, if you dine with a politician, you are almost, if not quite, as likely to meet his opponents as his supporters. I suggested, however, that these social ties and sympathies might possibly account for something of the insincerity and unreality in our politics of which Tom is constantly complaining. I expected him to agree at once, but I should have known him better.

"Not a bit of it," said he; "I don't want to contradict you, but you're utterly wrong. Your opinion is entitled to every respect, but it's rot. To begin with, you exaggerate these personal things. No one grudges 'C.-B.' any kind thing said of him, of course, or doubts that he deserves it. He's done his job under terribly difficult and painful conditions. Besides, he's a charming old gentleman, popular with everybody: we're all sincerely grieved he should be ill, and hope most earnestly for his recovery. But as for your thinking these personal amenities influence politics, that's absurd! In this case circumstances added a touch of warmth to them, but practically they're nothing more than shaking hands before or after a fight. Take Asquith's case. The Opposition sympathised with his feelings, and was ready to fall in with any plan to facilitate his arrangements, and all that. But we all know that as soon as we get to work again, Asquith's likely to have a particularly hot time of it. Politics mean real business, not a mere friendly game."

"My dear Tom," I expostulated, "surely you're a little inconsistent? You're never tired of denouncing the insincerity and want of conviction in House of Commons politics." Like most positive people, Tom hates a charge of inconsistency, of all things. "It's you who don't follow an obvious distinction. They're insincere from the point of view of big causes, and really getting things done, but they're quite sincere from the point of view of party advantages and disadvantages, and they're not diverted by any personal kindness there. Not that I mean that our statesmen are not keen about their causes, either. They are—sometimes. It's only that our system forces them into insincere attitudes and courses. So that's settled."

"Yes," said I, for the point interested me; "but isn't there something insincere in denouncing a man as the enemy of the Empire one day, and saying you're sorry he's retiring the next? You must admit there is." But he never admits anything.

"No, I don't—not for a moment. You call a man an enemy of the Empire: it's a silly rhetorical way of putting it—what you mean is that his policy is bad for the Empire. Very good; but you don't suppose he thinks so, or wants to injure the Empire. You assume that he's acting in good faith, as you are, and thinks he's doing it good. So you can be friends with him personally all right. As for his retiring, it does your cause no good, because another chap takes his place. So you're free to be sorry on personal grounds. Where's your insincerity now?"

"The House is turning you into a sophist, Tom," said I sadly.

He was thoughtful, and let the reproach pass.

"It's a jolly complicated business—all these motives and mixtures of feelings," he said. "I suppose it sometimes does mean that men are not keen about a cause when they've no personal bitterness towards each other. They may feel that they're not very sure, after all, and possibly the other fellows are right, and they don't really care very much. That happens, I suppose. Sometimes, when men are tired and lose confidence in themselves. But I'm sure the two things don't go together as a rule. In fact, I think the bigger the cause is, and the more enthusiastic and disinterested men are for it, the easier it is for them to credit the other chaps with the same feelings, and respect them personally. It's when the differences are small and petty that men really hate each other. After all, the personal bitter-nesses in politics which are really felt, though they mayn't be expressed, are generally between people on the same side."

"But what about the good old Whig and Tory days?" I asked him. "You read 'Coke of Norfolk.' Don't you remember how the old boy was told as a child that the Tories were born bad and became worse, and said he'd been brought up never to trust a Tory, and by God he never had!"

"Oh, well, those were more violent days than ours—I wish I'd lived in them. It was a sort of convention to denounce your opponents as scoundrels. And after all, you know, even in those days the worst quarrels and bitterness was when one gang was simply fighting another gang over the spoils of office."

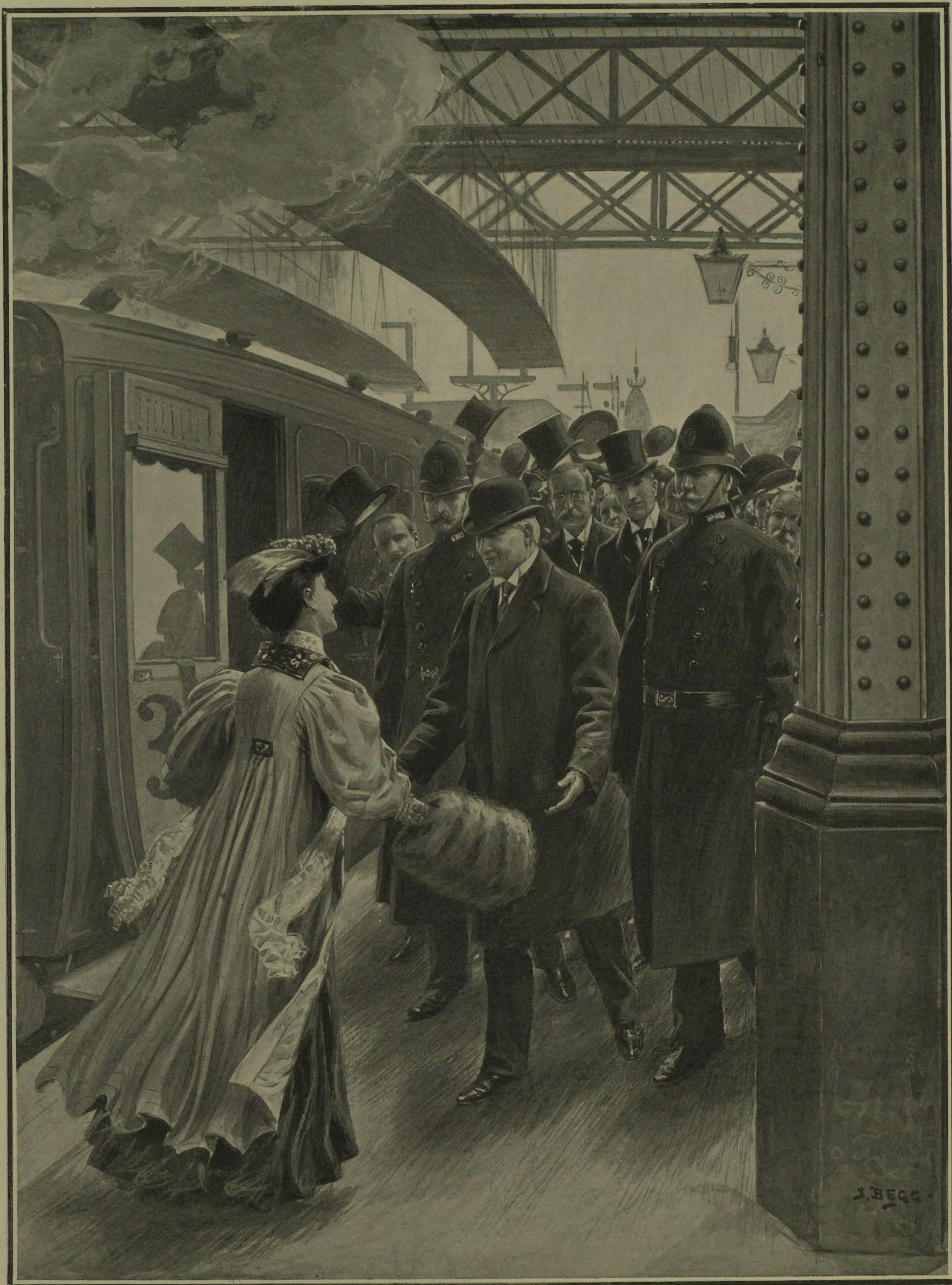
"Of course," said I, "personal motives produce personal bitterness. That reminds me: I shall give up trying to explain Socialism to people with money. They all seem to think they're going to be robbed, and are furious with me—who haven't a shilling—because I don't propose to fight in the last ditch by their side. Do you want me to?"

"No," said Tom, "I shall surrender gracefully if it comes to that. But I think we shall avoid the last ditch. It's your infernal names with capital letters that make the trouble. If we could abolish them we might worry through calmly on the lines of common sense."

It would certainly increase the pleasures of social life for those on whom these unlucky labels are affixed.

THE PRIME MINISTER WELCOMED BACK TO ENGLAND BY MRS. ASQUITH.

DRAWN BY S. BEGG, OUR SPECIAL ARTIST AT CHARING CROSS.



MRS. ASQUITH'S GREETING TO HER HUSBAND ON HIS RETURN FROM BIARRITZ.

Mr. Asquith arrived at Charing Cross shortly after five o'clock on the evening of April 10. Mrs. Asquith was waiting to receive her husband, and for a moment or two, owing to the crowd, she found it rather difficult to get near him. She ran on in front of the crowd for a few yards, and then suddenly turning about, she ran back to her husband and embraced him.



By G. K. CHESTERTON.

ONCE remarked in this column on the fact that the ceremonial of priests was infinitely simpler and more straightforward than the ceremonial of men of the world; and it is one of those generalisations which are ratified at every turn of our lives. It is much more fantastic that a Judge should wear a wig than that a Bishop should wear a mitre; for, after all, a mitre is only a certain pattern of hat, though, perhaps, it is not the exact pattern which you or I would of our own free will order from the hatter's. But that a public official should have an official wig is really quite as ridiculous as that he should have an official cork-leg. There is something essentially and intrinsically foolish in the idea that he who is to impress the people with the dignity of law should wear a false head of hair. You might as well say that he who is to impress people with the dignity of law should wear a false nose or false whiskers. The convex curve of a mitre is not in itself more extraordinary than the concave curve of a top-hat; but a Judge's wig is in itself, and considered as an idea, more extraordinary than even the wildest top-hat that he could possibly wear in private life. But the really extraordinary thing about the Judge's wig is that (unlike the Bishop's mitre) it provokes no obvious public merriment; the most extraordinary thing about the wig is that it is not considered extraordinary.

In this case, the wig is only a symbol. I use the wig to typify all that mass of powerful fictions and stately and historical hypocrisies which surround the wigs of Judges or the wig of the Speaker in the House of Commons. The extraordinary thing about the House of Commons is that it is supposed to be the practical part of our polity; but it is really the ceremonial part. Burke said that in the true logic and design of the British Constitution the House of Commons was not a check on the people, but a check for the people. It has now come near to being a check on the people as Heralds' College is a check on the people; that is, a check so antiquated and elaborate as not to be even a check. In the original idea of the thing the Crown or the Lords or some such institution ought to provide the proper element of pomp and mystery; the House of Commons ought to be the house of common sense. As it is, the House of Commons is the house of pomp and mystery; it is specially and definitely the domain of bewildering formalities and futile etiquette. No religious ritualism that ever was heard of among men ever came within a hundred miles of it. Those writers who have satirised religious vows and religious orders have often made game of the fact that a man entering a monastery lost his name and became Brother Antony or Brother Ignatius, when his name was Smith. But though monasteries deal only with the exceptional, the maddest monastery never produced a rule so silly as the rule that you must call a man West Birmingham when his name is Joseph Chamberlain. No monastic communism or impersonality ever produced such a thing as this; that men spoke in one Parliament of the Right Honourable Member for Derby, in the next Parliament of that other interesting person the Right Honourable Member for West Monmouth, and men were absolutely forbidden to say that both phrases meant Sir William Harcourt. No monkish scheme for humbling human pride or obliterating human personality ever humbled or obliterated them by so strange an enactment as that: that certain neighbourhoods which nobody had ever heard of should be the only lawful way of alluding to certain people whom everybody had heard of and everybody was talking about. Suppose we journalists were not allowed to allude to Mr. Bernard Shaw except by the name of a street in Dublin!

These ceremonial regulations in the House of Commons, however, though comic, may be innocuous; they may be harmless in so far as the quickening and

thickening of a forest of mere formalities is not in itself a harm. But there are some of these House of Commons regulations which are, unless I am much mistaken, mischievous and mortally bad. One of these came into considerable prominence some days ago in the House; I mean the regulation by which (according to the Speaker) members are forbidden to offer any criticism of "His Majesty's Judges." In reply to the remarks of one member in particular, who had strongly complained of the conduct of a Judge in Ireland, as being unparalleled since the period of Judge Jeffreys, the Speaker distinctly laid it down that it was a rule of the House of Commons that a Judge could not be criticised. Naturally I accept at once from so fair an authority the assurance that this

in its present astonishing formula, Parliament is commanded to discuss law, but forbidden to discuss lawyers.

When the Speaker forbade a member to criticise a Judge by comparing him to Judge Jeffreys, it must surely have occurred to him that he was forbidding that member to criticise Judge Jeffreys. If the Bloody Assize were at this instant going on in Western England it would be impossible (according to the Speaker) for Parliament to whisper a word against it. If the only answer is that no modern Judges are just like Jeffreys, the obvious rejoinder is, "Neither is the King at all like James the Second; yet we do not propose to abandon all the constitutional limits which we erected against James the Second."

The case against all uncriticised despotism is not that the despots must be bad, but that they may be bad. The whole historical object of the House of Commons is to assert that a man may be bad when he wears a crown; why then, in heaven's name, should it forbid the suggestion that a man may be bad when he wears a wig?

The question has been raised again, in connection with certain flogging sentences, in a way that brings the injustice of the matter into an almost comic prominence. Certain men having been tortured in prison for robbery with violence, a question was asked in the House of Commons. The Minister responsible replied, saying that the sentences in question had been passed by a particularly and admirably humane Judge, or words to that effect, and that therefore he saw no reason for further discussion. The reason for further discussion is obvious. If Judges must not be discussed in Parliament, why may they be singled out and described as specially humane? If they are all above public criticism, they might be above mere compliment and personal excuse. Why is one Member of Parliament free to call a Judge exceptionally humane, but another member not free to ask if he is exceptionally inhumane? If the legal profession produces fantastic flowers of clemency, why should there not be, among successful lawyers, rare types of cruelty? But in this case the Minister did not treat the Judges as being above all personal criticism. He indulged in a personal criticism of his own, and then appealed to that personal criticism, and to that alone, to stop the mouths of all other critics.

Of one of the Judges in these cases of robbery with violence, we can, at any rate, say that he was worthy of some special notice; he may or may not have been exceptionally humane, but he certainly was not exceptionally intelligent. For, in defending the flogging sentences, he uttered (according to the reports) this extraordinary sentiment: that some sentimentalists objected to the lash, but he, for his part, would wait until one of the objectors had himself been robbed with violence. Which, being rationally interpreted, appears to mean that in every criminal case the prosecution should decide the punishment. The woman in Whitechapel whose eye has just been blacked by "another lady," is to ascend the bench, put on the Judge's wig (and probably the black cap as well) and settle exactly what is to be done with the human being from whose hand she still smarts. Nobody must object to any punishment unless he has himself been the object of the crime. I may find a man being boiled in oil for motoring too fast, but I must not interfere unless I have been killed by a motor. A lady may be flayed alive for transferring a return ticket, but I must not criticise the sentence unless I can say, with my hand on my heart, that I am a railway company, and have been defrauded. The thing sounds light-headed enough, stated thus; but such exactly is the logical meaning of the Judge's utterance. Such are many Judges' utterances. Such, in short, are the utterances which the supreme authority of Great Britain is forbidden to discuss above a whisper.



Photo, "Nuevo Mundo."

THE QUEEN OF SPAIN AND THE PRINCE OF ASTURIAS.

is a rule of the House of Commons. I merely add that in that case I suppose the House of Commons can alter it; and the sooner they alter it the better.

Parliament is supposed to be the supreme authority in this country; and two of the estates are supposed to govern by debate or deliberation. Parliament can cut off a Judge's head without trial. But Parliament must not (as a sort of mild preliminary) inquire whether he is a good Judge. The House of Commons is supposed to exist in order to see that the English are governed with justice; but the House of Commons must not discuss whether the officers of justice care for justice or not. It sits in order to see that its laws are applied; but it must never say a word about any of the people who apply them. Conceive for an instant what the condition of affairs would be if such an intellectual principle were really and generally introduced into government. Parliament is responsible for the postal service; but Parliament must not discuss the conduct of any postmaster. Parliament must discuss vaccination, but it must not discuss any medical officer. It must discuss the Army, but it must not discuss soldiers. It must discuss the Navy, but it must not discuss sailors. Or to sum up the whole astonishing situation

THE CABINET CHANGES: THE FOUR PROMOTIONS.

NEW MINISTERS, AND THE PLACES WHERE THEY WORK.



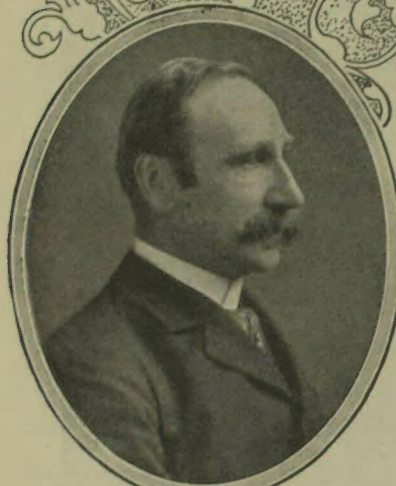
1. MR. REGINALD M'KENNA, FIRST LORD OF THE ADMIRALTY.

2. MR. WALTER RUNCIMAN, PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

3. THE EARL OF CREWE, SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES.

4. MR. WINSTON CHURCHILL, PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF TRADE.

The Cabinet changes are considered by competent judges to have strengthened the Liberal Ministry. Lord Crewe's promotion to the Colonial Office will probably be hailed with satisfaction by Greater Britain. Mr. Churchill will have to face a difficult bye-election before he is in a position to follow Mr. Lloyd George, who has been such a great success at the Board of Trade. The appointment of Mr. M'Kenna to the Admiralty leaves everybody in the dark, because, as far as the public is concerned, he is an unknown man. Mr. Runciman, who goes to the Board of Education, entered Parliament in 1899, when he defeated Mr. Winston Churchill (then a Unionist) at Oldham. He has been Parliamentary Secretary to the Local Government Board, and Financial Secretary to the Treasury.—[PHOTOGRAPHS OF MR. M'KENNA AND MR. RUNCIMAN BY ELLIOTT AND FRY, OF LORD CREWE AND MR. CHURCHILL BY HAINES, THE PUBLIC OFFICES BY TOPICAL.



Photo, Elliott and Fry.
THE LATE HON. HUGH BOSCAWEN,
Brother of Lord Falmouth.

the Irish Guards after serving in the Grenadier Guards. In the South African War the Earl of Kerry was mentioned in dispatches, and received the D.S.O. Three years ago he was made a member of the Victorian Order. He represents West Marylebone in the L.C.C.

The Hon. Hugh Boscawen died in London on April 9. He was the second son of the sixth Viscount Falmouth, and was born on Feb. 28, 1849. He was educated at Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge. On May 23, 1872, he married Lady Mary, third daughter of the sixth Earl Fitzwilliam. Mr. Boscawen was a Justice and Deputy-Lieutenant for the County of Wicklow and Justice of the Peace for the County of Middlesex. He was formerly a Lieutenant in the 1st Life Guards.



Photo, Elliott and Fry.
MR. A. E. GILL,
New Metropolitan Police Magistrate.

Treasury at the North London and Middlesex Sessions, as Counsel to the Post Office at the Central Criminal Court, and as Counsel to the London Bankers' Protection Association.

Lieutenant-General Lord Grenfell has been appointed a Field-Marshal. Lord Grenfell was born in 1841, and entered the 60th Rifles in 1869. His war service includes the Kaffir War, the Zulu War, the first Transvaal War, the Egyptian Expedition of 1882, the Nile Expedition of 1884. He was Sirdar of the Egyptian Army from 1885 to 1892. He has been Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Malta, Commandant of the Fourth Army Corps, and Commander of the Forces of the Nile. He is Colonel of the 1st Life Guards and of the King's Royal Rifles.

Mr. H. R. H. Coxé, who has been appointed Puisne Judge of the High Court of Calcutta, was educated at Winchester and at New College, Oxford. He entered the Indian Civil Service in 1882 and served first in Bengal as Assistant Magistrate and Collector. He was afterwards in Burma as Assistant Commissioner and Under-Secretary to the Chief Commissioner. In 1893 he became Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, and three years later he was appointed District and Session



Photo Russell.
THE EARL OF KERRY,
Returned Unopposed for West Derbyshire.

PORTRAITS AND WORLD'S NEWS.

Judge. Two years ago he was transferred to East Bengal and Assam as Superintendent and Remembrancer and Secretary to the Legislative Council.



Photo, Weston.
MASTER ANTHONY ASQUITH,
Youngest Son of the New Prime Minister.

The Queen at the Franco-British Exhibition.

The Queen and the Dowager Empress of Russia visited the exhibition-ground at Shepherd's Bush on April 10. The Queen and Empress were received by Mr. Kiralfy, together with the Earl

of Derby, Lord Blyth, Sir John Cockburn, and Mr. Blyth. The Exhibition ground is still in a state of confusion, but timbers had been laid over the mud for their Majesties' comfort. The two Queens seemed to enjoy the difficulties of their expedition. They made a tour of all the principal halls and pavilions. At some points their progress was rather adventurous, for they had to get round and over and under massive steel girders and great baulks of timber.

The Prime Minister's Return.

Minister reached Charing Cross at 5.40 last Friday evening, and was received by a crowd of his friends, and hundreds of people had gathered in the station. Mrs. and Miss Asquith and Mr. Raymond Asquith, together with Mr. E. S. Montague, M.P., Mr. Ellis Griffith, M.P., and Mr. Vaughan Nash, Private Secretary to Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman. Mr. and Mrs. Asquith had some difficulty in avoiding the crowd, and the way to their carriage had to be cleared by the police. Cheers were given for the new Prime Minister. Mr. Asquith went at once to 10, Downing Street to ask after Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman. From Downing Street Mr. Asquith drove to Cavendish Square.



Photo, Elliott and Fry.
MR. H. R. H. COXÉ,
New Puisne Judge for Calcutta.

Mr. Asquith had a very cordial welcome back to London on his return from his visit to the King at Biarritz. The Prime



Photo, Elliott and Fry.
LORD GRENFELL,
New Field-Marshal.

Lord Rosebery and Mr. Balfour.

Mr. A. J. Balfour was the chief guest at the annual dinner of the Parliamentary Press Gallery, on the night of April 10, in the Waldorf Hotel. Lord Rosebery, who had also been invited, was unable to attend, but, in writing to express his apologies, he said—

My indebtedness to the Press Gallery is very great. I do not indeed in these days tax them heavily, but in former years I fear I afflicted them sore; and I never view them at their labours without a feeling of the most profound compassion. For, on the rare occasions when they are reporting a very good speech they are not able to enjoy it, and on the innumerable occasions when they are reporting a very bad one they must undergo a torture too great for words, besides remorse for waste of time, and a consciousness that they are reluctantly preserving that which on every ground ought to perish instantaneously. I think that you ought to be able to reckon on Mr. Balfour's attendance, because he seems to give more employment to the Press Gallery than any other two men in Parliament. But the reporting of his speeches must always be a pleasure, if reporting and pleasure can under any circumstances be associated.

The Press does not exist in vain when it promotes such amenities between politicians of different schools,

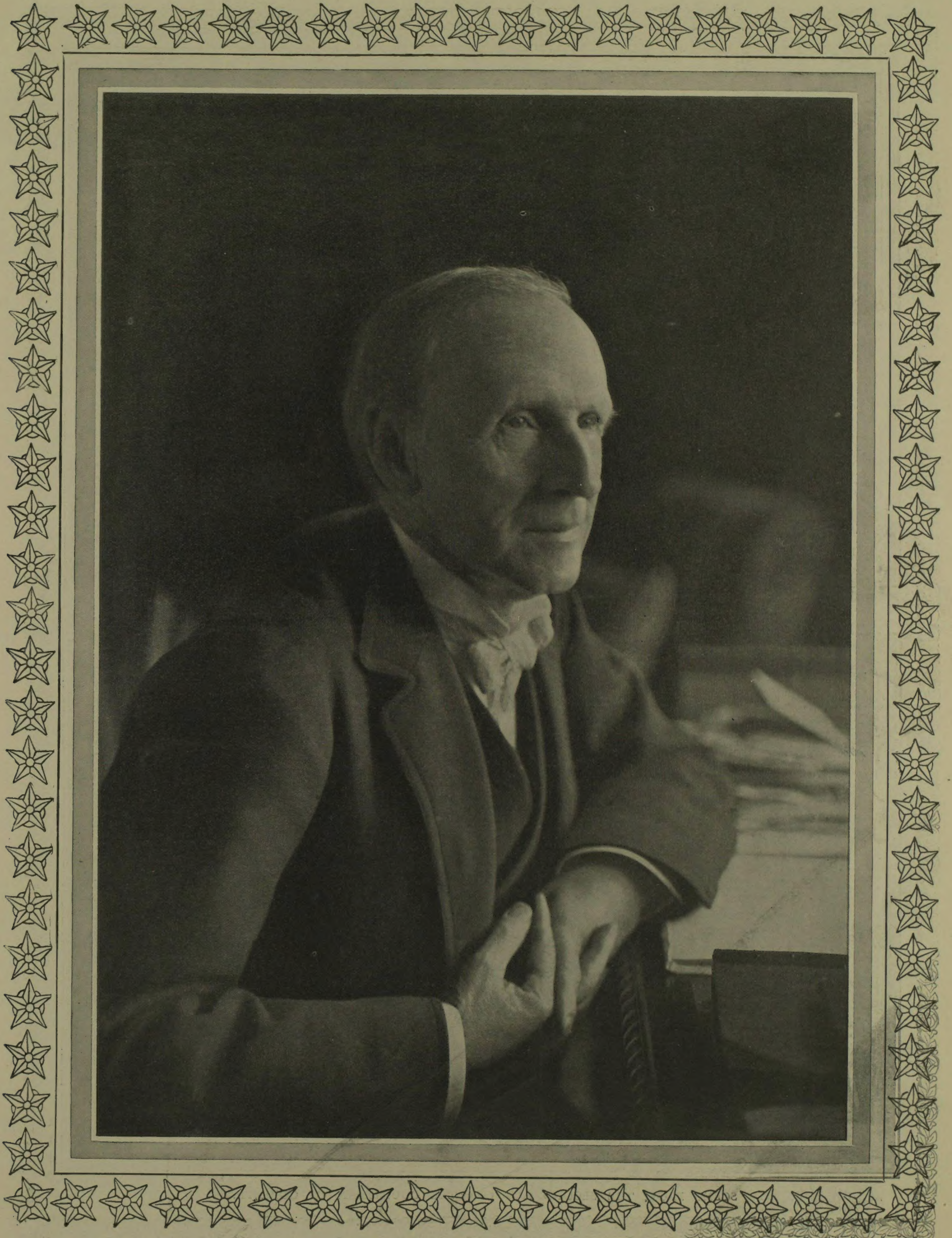


Earl of Derby. Dowager-Empress. Queen. Mr. Kiralfy.

THE QUEEN AND THE DOWAGER-EMPRESS OF RUSSIA AT THE FRANCO-BRITISH EXHIBITION: HER MAJESTY HELPED OVER ROUGH GROUND BY MR. IMRE KIRALFY.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA PROMOTED TO THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

PHOTOGRAPH BY HAINES.



THE RIGHT HON. JOHN MORLEY.

Mr. John Morley, who goes to the House of Lords, is in his seventieth year, and did not enter politics until he was forty-five. He has edited the "Literary Gazette," the "Fortnightly Review," and the "Pall Mall Gazette," and is the biographer of Mr. Gladstone.

MADAME SARAH BERNHARDT IN HER NEW RÔLE.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY MANUEL.



MADAME BERNHARDT AS CLEONICE IN "THE COURTESAN OF CORINTH."

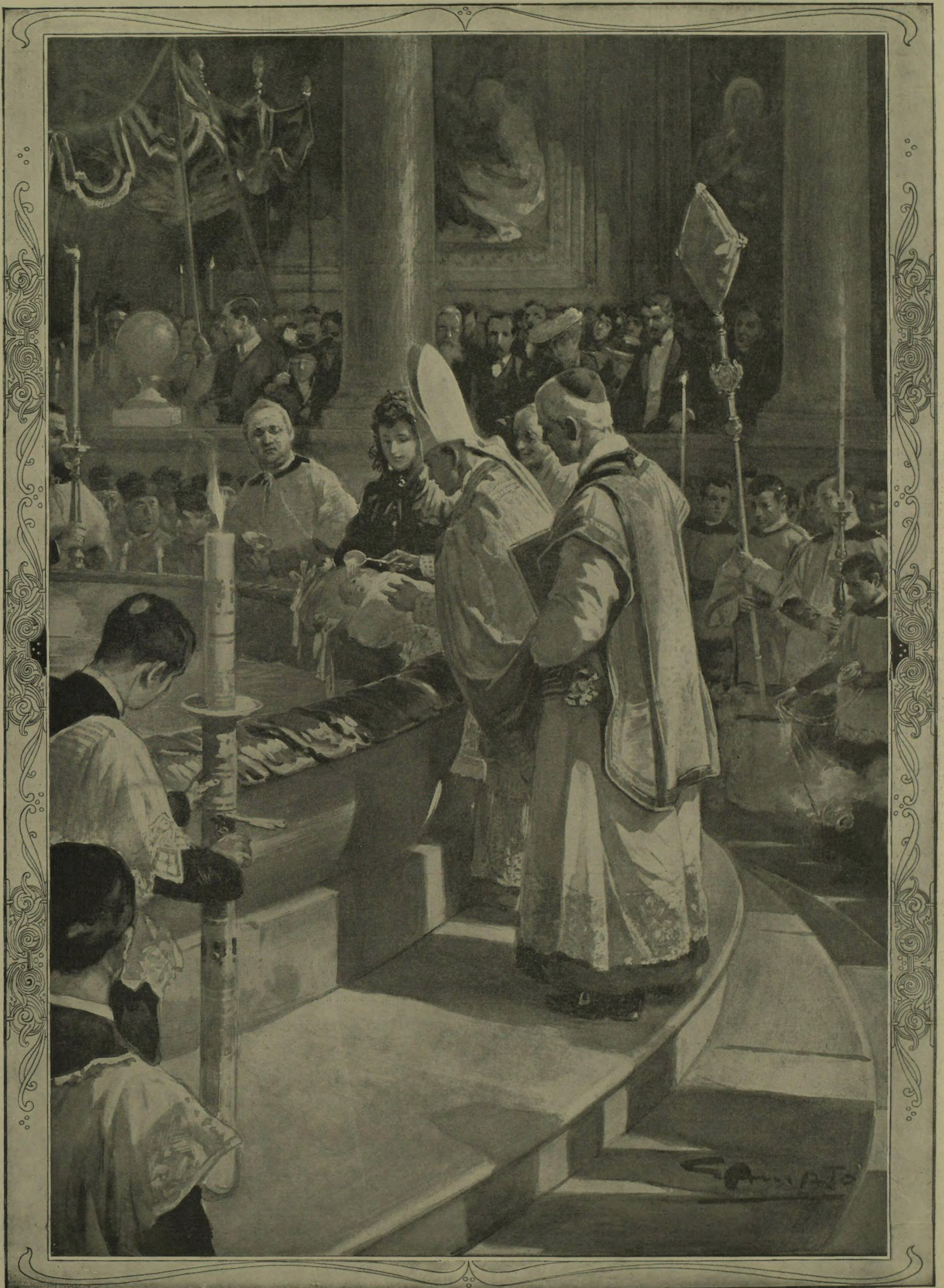


SCENE FROM THE SECOND ACT OF "THE COURTESAN OF CORINTH."

Madame Bernhardt has just produced at her own theatre a new play by MM. Michel Carré and Paul Bilhaud. Madame Bernhardt acts Cleonice, the Queen of the Courtesans of Corinth, who is determined to be revenged on her old lover, Pausanias. Her opportunity comes when young Pausanias, son of Cleonice's lover, arrives in Corinth, on his way to Athens with a message and a hundred talents to Themistocles. Cleonice plays off against him Dinias, the half-brother of Pausanias. Dinias is Cleonice's own son, and from this the dramatic situation springs.

BAPTISING A JEWISH CHILD IN ROME AT EASTER.

DRAWN BY G. AMATO.



THE CHURCH'S CARE FOR THE JEWS: BAPTISING A JEWISH BABY IN ST. JOHN LATERAN.

In the Middle Ages, on Holy Thursday, the Jews used to be driven to church, where they were forced to go through a ceremony of conversion. The only relic of this practice in modern Rome is the baptism of a Jewish child on Holy Saturday in the Church of St. John Lateran.

SCIENCE



JAMES WATT, 1736-1819.

SCIENCE JOTTINGS

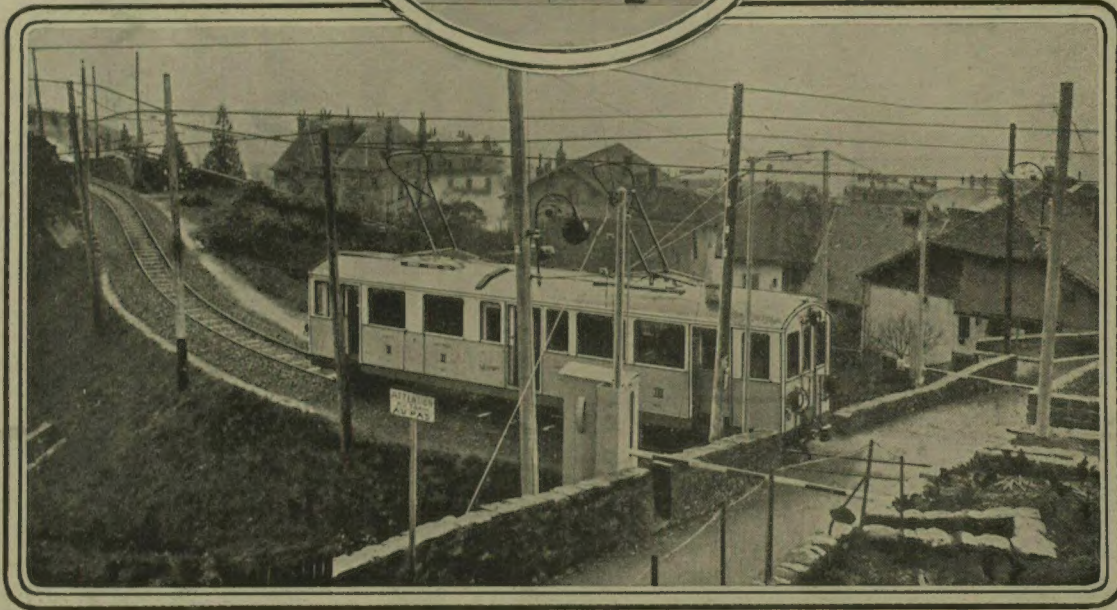
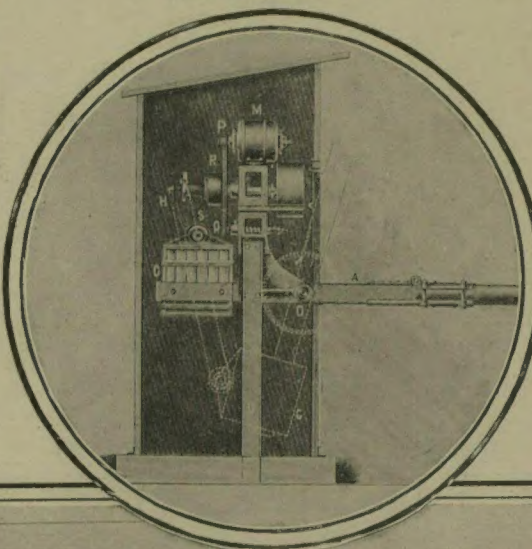
STARVATION AS CURE.

SINCE penning a few reflections on fasting, a coincidence has placed in my hands a bulky volume which deals with allied phases of the same topic. The book bears the title of "Vitality, Fasting, and Nutrition," and devotes itself to the study of the "curative power of fasting, together with a new theory of the relation of food to human vitality." The author, Mr. Hereward Carrington, is an American gentleman, and his volume bears the imprint of the Rebman Company of New York as its publishers. America is a land of startling ideas, but it also furnishes the courage for their adequate exposition. I doubt not there are very many persons who will fling the epithets "faddist" and "fanatic" at Mr. Carrington's devoted head; and physiologists at large will be inclined to feel very dubious indeed regarding his "new theory of the relation of food to human vitality." For myself, I cannot say that I found myself in sympathy with that theory, for reasons to be presently given, nor can I subscribe to the main idea of the book—that fasting is likely to prove a kind of panacea for all or most of the ills to which flesh is heir. All the same, Mr. Carrington's book will repay perusal. It may not convince, but it will afford "food for reflection," if he will pardon this expression regarding a work in which the claims of the stomach seem to be discounted everywhere, and appetite is regarded possibly as a remnant of original physiological sin.

The book is dedicated to the memory of Dr. Edward Hooker Dewey, and to that of two other medical men, who are styled "three great medical philosophers." Their insight, it is said, enabled them to lay the foundations of a "true science of medicine," that "science" being the doctrine of fasting as a mode of cure. For Dr. Dewey himself, if I mistake not, was the originator of the "no breakfast" theory, a plan of living which advised us to start the day on an empty stomach. We thus find at the outset that Mr. Carrington's first point is the utility of fasting as a mode of disease-cure, his second being the idea that human vitality does not bear the intimate relation to food which is taught us as a stable doctrine not only by orthodox science, but apparently also by the common experience of life. Mr. Carrington knows he will be regarded by scientists as a Don Quixote, for he admits his position will be regarded at first sight as revolutionary, or even absurd. He attempts to overthrow the doctrine that we derive our strength and energy (which last is "the

power of doing work") from the food we eat, and in so doing he knows he attacks one of the "fundamental postulates of science."

AN AUTOMATIC LEVEL-CROSSING: DETAIL OF THE MACHINERY WHICH LOWERS THE BAR.

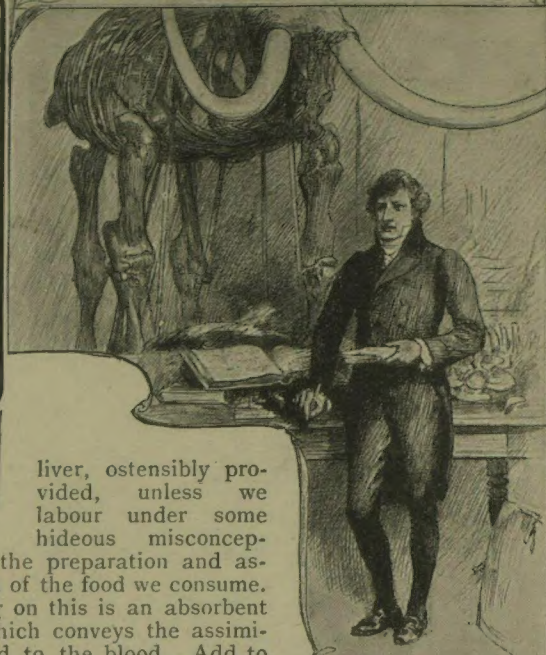


AN AUTOMATIC LEVEL-CROSSING GATE: THE CAR APPROACHING THE CROSSING.

When the car has left the station before the crossing it makes an electric connection which lowers the gate and closes the carriage road to traffic. The connection releasing and raising the bar is made by the train before and after it passes. In circle the parts are: M. Electric motor, P. Pinion on motor axis, R. Cog, C. Counterpoise, H. Cable lever, S. Pulley, G. Brake.

Now against this idea, to start with, let us see what facts are arrayed. First, there is the complex apparatus we call the digestive system, ranging in its items from teeth to stomach, and from salivary glands to sweetbread and

NATURAL HISTORY



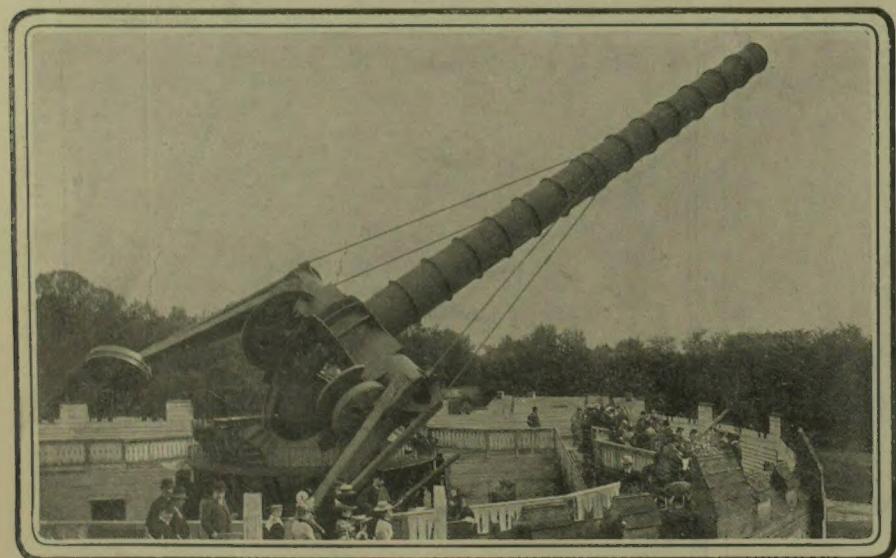
GEORGES CUVIER, 1769-1832.

liver, ostensibly provided, unless we labour under some hideous misconception,

for the preparation and assimilation of the food we consume. Following on this is an absorbent system which conveys the assimilated food to the blood. Add to this that an intricate apparatus also exists for the manufacture of chemical juices whose purpose is that of altering the foods so as to present them to the blood in a state adapted to renew and repair the losses which that fluid is continually suffering, and we surely have plain grounds for scientifically believing that, if a man does not eat, he cannot live, and that it is out of his food he obtains the wherewithal, first, to build and repair his body, and second, to supply it with "the power of doing work."

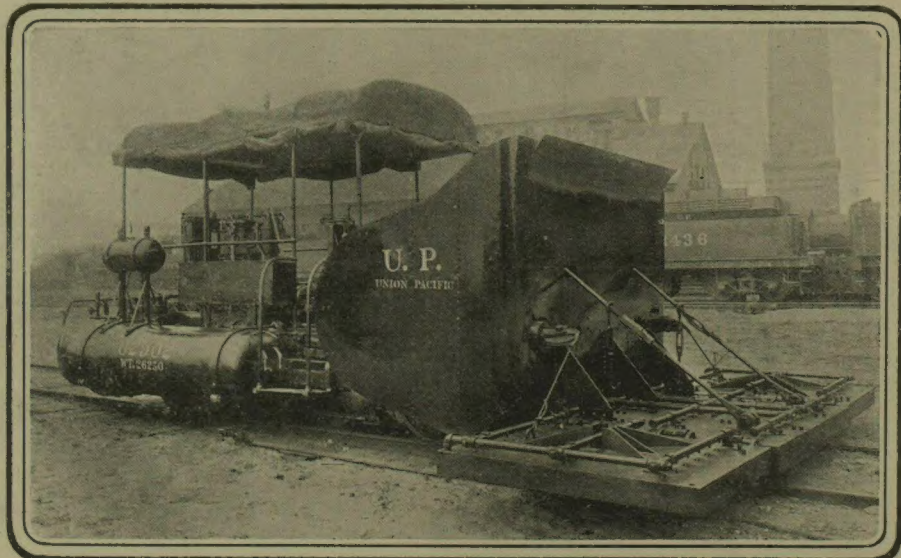
Take the matter from the reverse standpoint. Mr. Carrington admits the phenomena of starvation. Well, beyond a certain point, what must happen if food-deprivation continues? Clearly, the body's energy will diminish, and neither brain-cell nor heart-muscle, nor any other item of our economy will be able adequately to discharge the functions they are intended to perform. It is not advisable that readers should be disturbed in their conceptions of the rights and wrongs of the case by having the phrase "vital force" drawn like a red-herring across the track of the argument. "Vital force" is another word for "life," and we only know life by what it does and by what it needs for its support. If Mr. Carrington implies—only he goes much further—that life can be supported on much less food than is commonly supposed to be necessary, and that energy can be developed on less nourishment than is regarded as essential, he will receive a large amount of support from science.

It should be noted, however, that it is fasting and not starving which Mr. Carrington recommends, but it is not made clear where the boundary-line is to be drawn. I suppose it is the demands of the individual case which have to be regarded as paramount, but a glimpse of the idea which animates the system of treatment is afforded by an expression quoted from Dr. Dewey (p. 564)—"Take away food from a sick man's stomach and you have begun—not to starve the sick man, but the disease." To which, I reply, that Nature has already taken away food from the sick man's stomach. Loss of appetite is almost always the first signal of disease-attack. Mr. Carrington seems to forget this point, and to overlook what is no new theory in the symptomatology of illness.—ANDREW WILSON.



THE GREAT TELESCOPE IN THE TREPTOW OBSERVATORY NEAR BERLIN.

The telescope is mounted equatorially, with an automatic arrangement to keep it fixed upon the star under observation. The instrument is used also for solar observations.



KEEPING DOWN VEGETATION ON THE UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY.

On the less-frequented tracks of the Union Pacific Railway the rank growth is kept down by a weed-destroyer. These machines are very common on American railways, but they are quite unknown in England.

ELECTRIC LAMPS AS PILOTS: A NEW METHOD OF MARKING CHANNELS.

DRAWINGS BY COURTESY OF THE "SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN."



1 THE SUBMERGED LAMPS IN POSITION. 2. A SECTION OF THE LAMP. 3. THE CHANNEL OUTLINED IN LIGHT ON THE SURFACE OF THE WATER.

A SYSTEM OF SUBMERGED LAMPS FOR GUIDING VESSELS INTO PORT.

The system is the invention of M. Léon Dion. He proposes to lay a chain of lamps under the surface of the water to mark out the navigable channel. These would be connected by an electric cable controlled from the shore. They would be laid at a sufficient depth to clear the ships. There is an obvious danger in time of war, but the lights would be switched on only when the entrance of a friendly vessel was signalled.

EASTER IN SERVIA: A CURIOUS MILITARY TRAVESTY IN A PEASANT-DANCE.

DRAWN BY H. W. KOEKKOEK FROM A SKETCH BY ROOK CARNEGIE, OUR SPECIAL ARTIST IN SERVIA.



THE SWORD-DANCE DANCED BY SERVIAN PEASANT GIRLS AT EASTER.

The performance takes place in the village street. The girls wear their national festival costume; but one of them has a cuirassier's helmet and cuirass, and she brandishes a cavalry sabre. Another of the girls carries a lance. The performers dance to the music of the Servian bagpipe.

HOLY SATURDAY IN SEVILLE: THE ADORATION OF THE HOLY OIL IN THE CATHEDRAL.

DRAWN BY G. AMATO.



THE CLERGY KISSING THE VASES CONTAINING THE HOLY OIL IN THE CATHEDRAL OF SEVILLE.

The ceremony is performed in the morning of Holy Saturday. Each of the priests, in turn, kneels before the jars and says a short prayer; thereafter he kisses the vessels, and takes his place among the other clergy.
In the background of the picture is the monument to Christopher Columbus.

LITERATURE

AMOR CONDVSSE NOI AD VNA MORTE.....
DANTE—*Inferno*—Canto V.

"A Princess of Intrigue."

The study of Anne Geneviève de Bourbon, Duchesse de Longueville, and her times, which Mr. H. Noel Williams has published in two well-illustrated volumes under the title of "A Princess of Intrigue" (Hutchinson), has the defect of attempting to narrate a very confusing and complicated chapter of

which followed the Peace of the Pyrenees allowed her to spend a quiet evening to her stormy life, protecting the Jansenists, thinking much of religion, and atoning so far as she could for the devastations which she had helped to bring upon France.

By Lady Helen Gordon.

Another volume of essays, "Unforegone Conclusions," by Lady Gordon (Hodder and Stoughton), is frankly feminine. Moreover, they are frankly Irish: in the best manner, without a brogue. Not the least pleasant of

ringing down, to the crude Saxon, but the Celt makes it lyrical, and treats it as refrain. Lady Gordon has delightful reflections ready for most things; of feminine celebrities she prefers actresses, as being most genial and approachable. She was taken to see one of the most popular, who said "Crikey!" twelve times during a visit of three quarters of an hour. "That one expression was the sum total of her entire conversation; but she put so much expression into it, and said it in such a variety of tones, that I went away more impressed with her intelligence than it is possible to suppose." She tells us that Dover Street is called Petticoat Lane, and finds that men go to clubs for repose, women for excitement either intellectual or frivolous. About sport she observes that if Waterloo was won on the playing-fields of Eton, English social life may be said to have been lost for ever on that same historic ground. For sport is the price we pay for Empire, and almost all the bill has to be paid by women. One of the penalties of being Irish, she complains, is that at any mention of your nationality the company immediately brightens up and prepares to be amused. One is sure that Lady Gordon would never disappoint it.



Photo. Mill.

SIR THEODORE MARTIN,

Whose "Queen Victoria as I Knew Her," will be published by Messrs. Blackwood.



Graphic Photo. Agency.

A HARRISON AINSWORTH SCENE TO WHICH A PILGRIMAGE IS MADE ON EASTER MONDAY; PENDLE HILL, THE HOME OF THE "LANCASHIRE WITCHES."



Graphic Photo. Agency.

IN "Q's" COUNTRY: FOWEY, THE SCENE OF "SHINING FERRY."

the studies is that "On the Tragedy of Being Irish." "Tragedy" is a word apparently inseparable from that country. It is a big word, but they like big words, and suggests finality in some sense, a winding up, a

thetic. . . . "She became incapable of consciously considering what she should do; her indiscretion had become simply an intense emotion. . . ." Small phrases; but they have a savour of their own.



Photo. Halfstones.

DR. FURNESS,

Who has been engaged for thirty-six years on his Variorum Edition of Shakspeare.

French history—that of the minority of Louis XIV.—from the standpoint of a person who was hardly one of the central figures. The life of Mme. de Longueville in itself would not require seven hundred pages, though the wars of the Fronde could, perhaps, not be packed into less. But Anne of Austria, Mazarin, Condé—even "La Grande Mademoiselle," the Orleans Princess who has lately fallen into the biographer's hands—would each make a more satisfactory centre for the story. With this comment by way of precaution, we are free to admit that Mme. de Longueville was a woman of great charm and unusual powers, whose life-story was well worth telling. Daughter of a Prince of Condé, who was somewhat of a nonentity, but husband of the lovely Charlotte de Montmorency, whom the great Henri Quatre had vainly wooed, Mlle. Anne was born to a prominent place as a Princess of the younger branch of the House of France. Her early aspirations for a religious life were driven into abeyance by a brilliant début followed by marriage with the middle-aged Duc de Longueville. Her one illicit love-affair, a long liaison with the cynical La Rochefoucauld—who afterwards behaved scandalously to her—increased her natural taste for political intrigue, for which the conditions of the time gave only too much scope. Her eldest brother was that brilliant soldier and unstable politician, the great Prince de Condé, and her ambitions counted for much in his life. Mr. Williams steers us sagaciously through the maddening times of the Fronde. The beautiful Duchess went through startling adventures with unbroken courage, but at last saw her enemies triumph and her brother driven to take refuge with those Spaniards whom, when still serving his King, he had so signally defeated. The general reconciliation

Rodwell. Miss Valentina Hawtrey has made a fundamental mistake in "Rodwell" (Murray), and it is, unfortunately, a mistake that threatens to obscure a fresh individuality among the younger writers. "Rodwell" lacks proportion. It ought to have been just half its length: it is, as it stands, unwieldy; and we are half afraid impatient people may be tempted to put it aside midway. That would be a pity, for the seriousness of Miss Hawtrey's method would alone suffice to raise her work above the vulgar level. Something in her meditative way of weighing her characters recalls Charlotte Brontë. "Mrs. Collins made an effort to see Christopher with Anne's eyes, but she was too self-assertive to be sympathetic. . . ." "She became incapable of consciously considering what she should do; her indiscretion had become simply an intense emotion. . . ." Small phrases; but they have a savour of their own.



HANS CHRISTIAN ANDERSEN'S BIRTHPLACE, NOW A MUSEUM.



HANS CHRISTIAN ANDERSEN'S STUDY.

Photos. Kalkar.

THE HANS CHRISTIAN ANDERSEN MUSEUM. OPENED ON APRIL 2. AT ODENSEE.

In the house where Hans Christian Andersen was born, all the relics of the author have been collected—his furniture, his personal property, and the cuttings from illustrated papers with which he amused his child-friends.

AN IMPRESSIVE MOSLEM CEREMONY IN THE GARDEN OF ALLAH.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY A. ROUGAULT.



THE GREAT SUPPLICATION: FIRST POSITION.

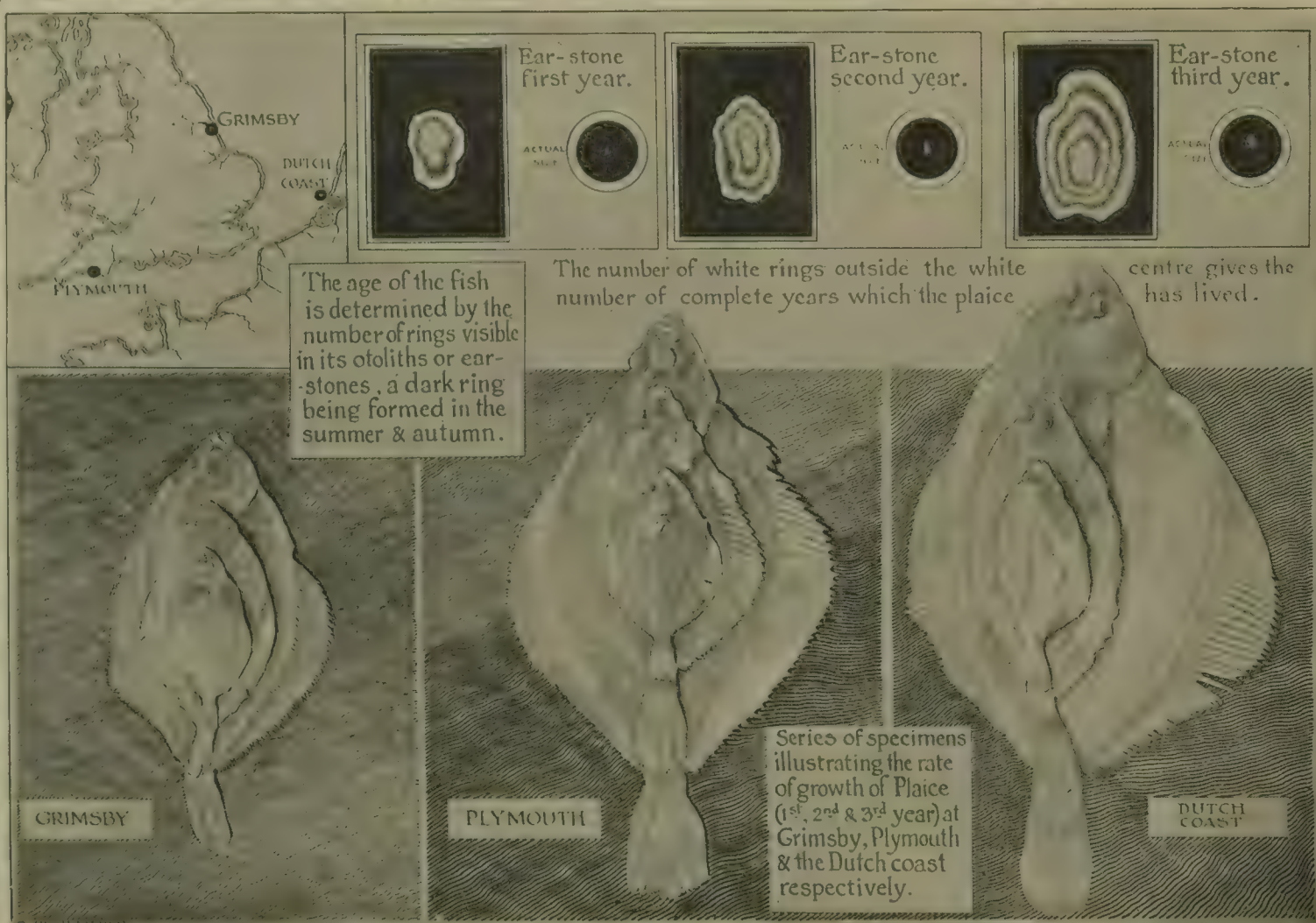
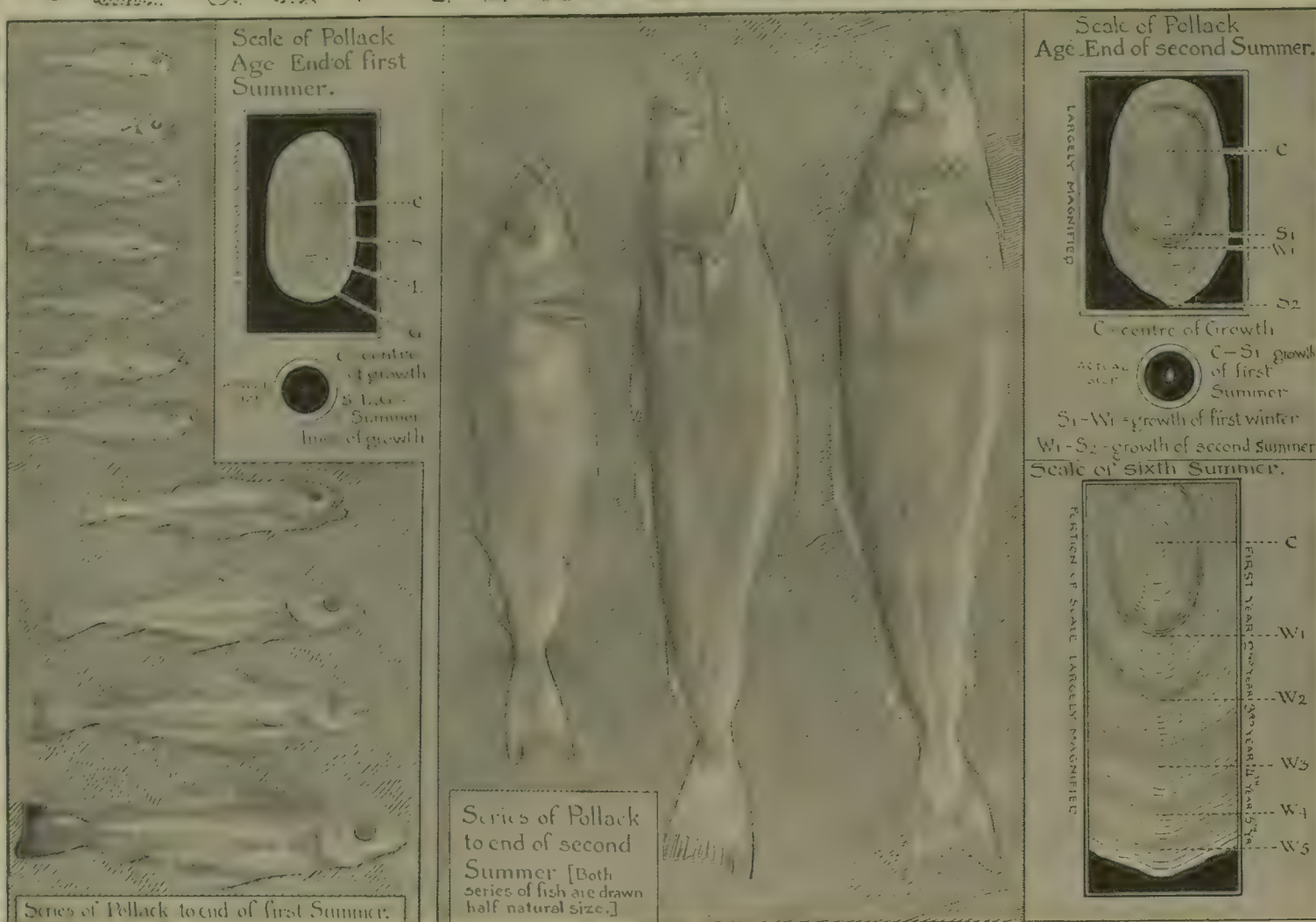


THE GREAT SUPPLICATION: SECOND POSITION.

One of the most impressive Moslem ceremonies is held in the outskirts of Biskra. It is attended by hundreds of white-robed Arabs, who perform the ceremonies of the Moslem ritual of prayer. The earlier portion of the service is recited standing. During the latter part the whole great assembly falls prostrate.

HOW TO TELL THE AGE OF FISHES BY SCALES AND EAR-STONES.

DRAWN BY A. HUGH FISHER.



1. HOW TO TELL THE AGE OF THE POLLACK.

2. HOW TO TELL THE AGE OF THE PLAICE.

The first diagram illustrates the method of telling the age of the pollack by the growth of its scales, which show concentric rings corresponding to annual growth. The second diagram gives a series of plaice (*Pleuronectus Platessa*), and illustrates the average annual growth of the species about Grimsby, in the English Channel near Plymouth, and on the Dutch Coast. It also shows a series of otoliths, or ear-stones, of plaice, to illustrate one method of determining the age of the fish.

GOOD FRIDAY FISH FOR THE LONDON MARKET: GRIMSBY'S GREAT TRADE.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY TOPICAL.



1. TANKS FOR CONVEYING FISH FROM GRIMSBY TO BILLINGSGATE.
2. FISH-PACKERS AT GRIMSBY.

3. THE LOADING OF RAILWAY TANKS AT GRIMSBY FOR BILLINGSGATE.
4. FISH FOR THE EASTER MARKET AT GRIMSBY DOCKS.

5. A FINE TAKE OF COD READY TO BE SENT TO BILLINGSGATE.
6. FISH-PACKERS AT WORK.
7. COD ROES AND CODLING READY FOR THE LONDON MARKET.

In the Middle Ages the Hanseatic towns carried on a very great trade in fish, particularly during Lent. Nowadays that traffic is paralleled by the huge market for fish which London demands during Holy Week. The largest supplies come from Grimsby.

AN EASTER TRIPTYCH: SCENES OF HOLY-WEEK CELEBRATIONS IN ITALY, PALESTINE, AND BRITTANY.

PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE HOLY SEPULCHRE AND OF BRITTANY BY UNDERWOOD AND UNDERWOOD.



EASTER SUNDAY IN NAPLES: A CROWD OF WORSHIPPERS.

THE CHAPEL OF THE TOMB IN THE CHURCH OF THE HOLY SEPULCHRE.

A PROCESSION OF BRETON GIRLS MAKING THEIR FIRST COMMUNION.

On Easter Sunday the churches in Naples are thronged, and vast crowds of people assemble waiting their turn to attend the services. Our central photograph shows the holy place in the Church of the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem. In the centre of the great rotunda rises a highly decorated but rather tawdry edifice of marble. In front of it are some gigantic candlesticks and almost innumerable lamps, the gifts of worshippers. The little balconies above are for the favoured

few at Christmas and Easter, when the building is thronged by a disorderly and rather dangerous multitude of worshippers. The little marble altar in the shrine is supposed to mark the spot where, on the morning of the Saviour's Resurrection, the Angel stood outside the tomb and said to the amazed women, "He is not here." The last photograph is of one of the picturesque ceremonies known to the Breton peasants as "Pardons."

SCENES OF THE PASSION IN AN EASTER PROCESSION IN SEVILLE.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY TRAMPUS.



1. MAKING ONE OF THE ELABORATE PLATFORMS FOR THE PASSION TABLEAU.

2. CHRIST BEFORE PILATE: THE PASSION TABLEAU IN THE SEVILLE PROCESSION.

3. OUR LADY OF HOPE: THE MAGNIFICENT SHRINE AND IMAGE FOR THE SEVILLE PROCESSION.

One of the most interesting ceremonies of Easter time in Seville is the procession of scenes from the Passion. Very finely modelled groups are mounted upon platforms carved with beautiful Gothic traceries, and these are borne shoulder-high through the streets. The central figure of another procession is Our Lady of Hope, which is carried in a shrine surrounded by hundreds of candles.

DOGS AS DETECTIVES: CANINE AUXILIARIES TO THE NEW YORK POLICE.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY TOPICAL.



A DOG MAKING AN ARREST.



POLICE-DOGS LEAVING HEADQUARTERS FOR DUTY.



A DOG KNOCKING DOWN A PRISONER.



NOGI: ONE OF THE SMARTEST POLICE-DOGS.



THE POLICE-DOG SQUAD.



DONA: A BLACK BELGIAN SHEEP-DOG.



A DOG DETECTING A BURGLAR.



"NO GUILTY MAN SHALL ESCAPE."



HARNESSING A POLICE-DOG.

New York has followed the example of Paris in establishing a brigade of police-dogs. Bloodhounds were tried first; but they were not satisfactory, and were replaced by Belgian sheep-dogs. On the third night of duty, Max, one of these dogs, made his first arrest. He found a drunken man in danger of freezing to death, and immediately went for the police. Max was rewarded with a collar. Nogi, a Groenandael dog, is one of the most promising members of the staff.

ART

MUSIC

and the

DRAMA

LAUNCELOT GOBBO
(MR. NORMAN PAGE).

ART NOTES

THE constant passage of the Masters through King Street, where they are hustled on to an easel, sold, and hustled off again, is interrupted in Messrs. Shepherds' Gallery,

situated almost within sound of Christie's hammer. In this Gallery the Masters are housed and shown all friendliness; it is a haunt of respectable and dignified canvases, a club where the lesser congregate with the major. In the present exhibition an admirable but rather mild Constable, a portrait of a boy by Raeburn, of a man with an interesting, inquisitive turn of eye, by Reynolds, and a Crome seascape are the more important pieces. The Crome particularly is fine: between the opposing slopes of two sweeping waves may be seen a shadowed waste of sea stretching away to the gleam of the horizon; black storm has penetrated to every other corner of the picture.

A fine portrait is that ascribed to Vandyck of Lady Herbert of sad aspect. As we see her, though still very young, she is a wife for the second time, and soon to die. Her flying draperies are the only smiling things about her; her face has the stillness and pallor that distinguish the ladies of Charles the First's Court from those of the loud Restoration. A "Head of a Girl," by William Etty, is piled with colour. How nearly was Etty a Master! It is a relief to find him represented by something that is not a nude study. It was Etty's habit to work at the Academy Schools long after he had served his time as a student, and thus it is that he turned out more figure-studies than we have patience with to-day.

The water-colours at Mr. Paterson's Gallery in Old Bond Street are delightful of their kind. Only Mr. Francis James refrains from being very insistently himself among the exhibitors. Mr. Nicholson is ten times Mr. Nicholson, and even more a dandy in composition and technique than it is his wont to be. The



JESSICA (MISS AURIOL LEE).

still-life, showing a pot of flowers, a magenta glove, a silver bowl and the glove's reflection, is entirely successful; and his other drawing, of feathers, a veil, a hat and a lady, all very strongly silhouetted on a white background, is excellent. Mr. Crawhall, too, here surpasses Mr. Crawhall. His birds and fishes are more than usually decorative, more brazenly plumed, more silver-scaled than ever. The moor-hen is a triumph in fowl, and the profile of a trout as good as if he were the work of a Japanese master. Mr. Cameron shows a finely executed study in red chalk, of Chinon, which has the essential Cameron touch, and Mr. Daniel's "Early Morning" represents the best of its maker's work. It is a high-water-mark exhibition, which, however, is not, of course, the high-water-mark of praise.

The Royal Institute of Painters in Water Colours' Exhibition has little to offer in the way of interesting or original work. Mr. Lexden Pocock's "I know a bank where the wild thyme blows," is in colour as uncompromising as a piece of Pre-Raphaelitism, but there is not the backing of sentiment or draughtsmanship to carry it through to a successful conclusion. Mr. Stuart-Richardson's "The Fish Market" is well drawn, and

THE PRINCE OF MOROCCO
(MR. ALFRED BRYDONE).

Mr. Spenlove-Spenlove's "A Grey Dawn, Cordova," is a sober painting not without beauty. Can so much be said of Mr. Hal Hurst's allegory, "On the Brink"? A devil, in flannels and a straw hat, and a girl stepping over a precipice into an abyss of abominable blue.



BASSANIO (MR. BASIL GILL). PORTIA (MISS ALEXANDRA CARLISLE).

CHARACTERS FROM MR. TREE'S PRODUCTION
OF "THE MERCHANT OF VENICE."

PHOTOGRAPHS BY BURFORD.



GRATIANO (MR. CHARLES QUARTERMAINE). NERISSA (MISS DOROTHY MINTO).

MUSIC.

THE revival in the Paris Opera House of Lalo's delightful ballet, "Naimona," is yet another reminder that ballet flourishes in nearly every great centre of opera save

our own. An attempt to stimulate interest in ballet on the opera stage was made two years ago at Covent Garden, when "Les Deux Pigeons," one of M. Messager's pretty little productions, enjoyed two or three performances, and, as far as we could see, was very well received. It is a pity that the art of the dance is thought unworthy in this country to rank with the art of singing, for if ballet did no more than give opera singers some idea of the value and significance of gesture and deportment, it would not be given in vain. There was a time when it might have been reasonable to say that there was no room for ballet at Covent Garden, because it was being given in most lavish fashion at the Empire and the Alhambra. To-day a change has come over these houses, and the ballet they produce would not compete seriously with the divertissements that might reasonably claim a place in the Opera House.

On Saturday night next (the 25th), the new St. James's Hall, in Great Portland Street, will open its doors to the public, and will bring into competition with the other places a certain measure of attraction that must always be associated with a concert-hall of that name. The old St. James's Hall, now no more than a memory, saw the slow but steady growth of musical taste in this country, witnessed the triumph of chamber-music, and echoed to some of the finest individual performances that musical London has ever heard. The St. James's Hall in Piccadilly and the Crystal Palace at Sydenham kept the best music before the public for many years when the number of people who appreciated a really first-class concert was comparatively small. Mention of the Crystal Palace reminds us that the Manns Memorial Fund closed on Saturday last. Certainly Sir August Manns deserves a very lasting memorial in this country. It must be left to the historian to say how much English music in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century owes to the two distinguished foreigners, August Manns and Hans Richter.

The new St. James's Hall is to have a St. James's Hall Orchestra, under the musical direction of Mr. Lyell Taylor, who will be assisted from time to time by Continental conductors of repute. A series of Promenade Concerts is to be the first attraction.

It is probable that the Opera Season which opens on Thursday week next will witness during the month of May a gala performance in honour of the French President's visit to England. According to present arrangements, Mme. Tetrassini will be heard on the opening night. A large number of the artists engaged are now in London; following the conclusion of Mr. Hammerstein's very successful season in New York.



LORENZO (MR. BERTRAM FORSYTH).



ANTONIO (MR. WILLIAM HAVILAND).

A PICTORIAL SURVEY OF RECENT EVENTS.



Photo, Topical.

STRASBURG CATHEDRAL'S NORTH TOWER SINKING.

Through the sinking of the foundations of the North Tower the safety of Strasburg Cathedral might have been seriously imperilled but for the ingenuity of modern architectural appliances, by which it will be possible to underpin the building.



Photo, Illustrations Bureau.

THE REMOVAL OF SWEDENBORG'S REMAINS: THE EMBARKATION ON A SWEDISH WAR-SHIP AT DARTMOUTH.

The remains of Emanuel Swedenborg, founder of the sect of mystics that bears his name, have been removed from England to Stockholm. The Swedish Government sent the war-ship "Fylgia" to convey the remains to Sweden. The "Fylgia" lay at Dartmouth, and the remains were conveyed on board with impressive ceremony. Bluejackets lined the railway platform.



Photo, Underwood and Underwood.

THE FORTY-EIGHT STOREY BUILDING IN NEW YORK.

Thirty-one of the storeys for the vast forty-eight storey Metropolitan Tower are already built. The immense weight on the tower rests on concrete foundations sunk forty feet deep in the solid rock of Manhattan Island.



A FLAG OF TRUCE IN MOROCCO: KAIDS OF THE MZAB PARLEYING WITH GENERAL D'AMADE.

Before the great engagement of March 8 a party of Kaids was sent to the French camp to parley with General d'Amade. The General accepted their submission on condition that a chief of each tribe should come in person to ask the clemency of France.



Photo, Topical.

THE NEW ST. JAMES'S HALL IN GREAT PORTLAND STREET.

Although the famous old St. James's Hall has disappeared to make room for the Piccadilly Hotel, the musical traditions of the place are to be kept up in the new hall in Great Portland Street. The building is now approaching completion.



Photo, Hamilton.

PETTY OFFICERS OF THE KING'S NEW YACHT.

The King's new yacht, "Alexandra," will soon be put in commission. The staff is being organised. The chief petty officers have already been chosen. The new yacht lately underwent her steam trials on the Clyde. She was built by Messrs. Inglis.

AT THE SIGN
OF
ST. PAUL'S:
ANDREW LANG
DEFINES A
NOVEL.

IT is late in the day for comment on a recent trial before Mr. Justice Lawrance, a trial involving matters of interest to readers and writers of novels. But the affair, as Jaques says of the "fool in the forest," is "full of matter." I am averse to using the names of the persons concerned, and will put it as "an A and B case."

A, a novelist in active practice, covenanted with a publisher, B, to bring out "his ordinary autumn novel" in September 1907. The people concerned all talk about "autumn novels" as tailors do about "spring tweeds." In American literature the phrase "summer stories" is current. A had not only his ordinary autumn novel in readiness; he had also his summer story, or stories, which were concerned with the loves of two stamp-collectors, as far as my information goes. Now I am not so contemptuous of Court as to entertain or express any opinion of the rights and wrongs of the matter, but, speaking merely as a reader, I cannot see how an author's summer story should interfere with the success of his ordinary autumn novel, especially if the summer story is engaged with a topic so esoteric and remote as the loves of stamp-collectors, who ought not to be allowed to marry, for they may propagate autograph-hunters.

As a reader, my own desire is that my favourite novelists of the past and present might have been able to turn out a good novel once a month. Think of one hundred and sixty-eight Waverley novels, perhaps as many by Miss Austen, scores by Fielding, and so on. One used to weary for Sherlock Holmes day when his adventures appeared monthly in the *Strand Magazine*; and as I can easily read a novel in a day, no number of good novels by the same author can be too many for this reader.

Well, A covenanted to publish with C his summer story in July, while B had always meant to bring out A's ordinary autumn novel in September. I do not know what the autumn novel was all about—perhaps the loves of a Crusader or a buccaneer. Now B ought to know his own business and the nature of the public demand for his wares. He conceived I am not saying he was wrong that A's summer story, or set of stories, about stamp-collectors, published by C, must be injurious to A's ordinary autumn story published by himself, B.

This is what I cannot understand. Suppose that Mr. Mason, for example, produced his "Running Waters" in July; then I read it, and, as in the story of the Athenians and the slave who brought false news of a victory, "I thank him for giving me a happy day." Then let him publish his tale, "The Broken Road," in September, and I am grateful again. I could take at least one a week: one story does not interfere with my pleasure in the other. However, B, the publisher of A's ordinary autumn issue, took steps to let the booksellers know that A's summer story, or stories, of

July was *not* A's ordinary autumn story, not the same concern; and thereafter there were "excursions and alarms," letters passed, finally there

story, maintained that it was "a novel in the ordinary sense," a novel being "a story complete in itself, with hero, heroine, love, courtship, marriage, etc." and let us make it so. It is at the public I am wondering, for why should a novel by A or X, appearing in July, diminish the demand for another novel by the same author appearing in September?

If you like a man's book's, you would rather have more of them than not so many. Who does not hope, in Paradise, to have many more novels by Dumas about D'Artagnan and Chicot? It is clear that the public does not agree with me, or that the publishers concerned thought that the public does not agree with me.

However, they were, no doubt, right in holding, as a witness said, that "the public don't like short stories; the trade don't like them, and I don't like them." But if we analyse the case, surely no more is meant than that the public prefers even a baddish novel to a goodish collection of short stories. Mr. Stevenson's short stories were excellent, yet I think that the world preferred many bad novels to his short stories.

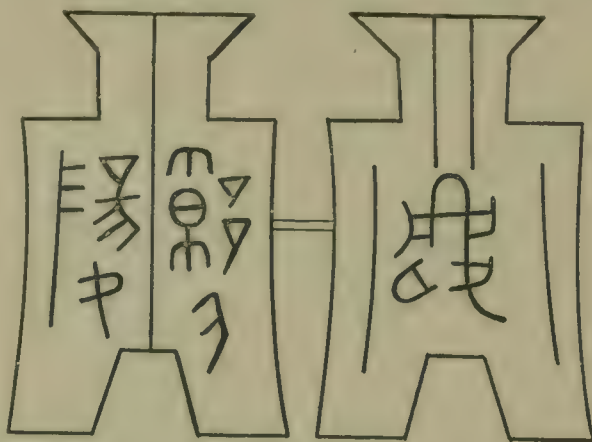
On the other hand, the public certainly liked the short stories of Mr. Jacobs, Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, "The Reminiscences of an I. R. M.," the brief tales of Mr. Barrie and of Mr. Ian MacLaren, and so on.

The public is not an idiot—not always. It has lucid intervals, and knows what is good. But in merely fair or "average" work a fairly good writer may do moderately well with a novel, while his collections of short stories "are almost worthless," said a witness.

The truth probably is that we are lazy and dislike being obliged to call on our attention for a series of fresh efforts at the start, for understanding new sets of characters. Intellectual laziness is our chief mental vice; we are, in schoolboy phrase, "slackers."

In the case which I have been studying, a barrister said: "It would be a very wrong thing for a publisher to pass off as a novel a collection of short stories." If so, it appears that this very wrong thing is frequently done.

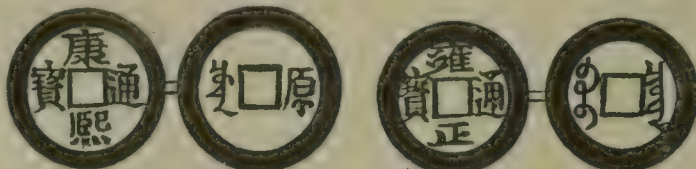
In the *Publisher's Circular* (April 4) "One of the Trade" writes: "Cannot publishers, when they issue volumes of short stories, indicate the fact in some manner in their lists?" The Editor agrees: "The majority of readers resent very much finding that what they expect is a complete novel is really only a series of short stories." Of course "And Other Stories" should follow the name of the eponymous story on the title-page and cover, thus: "Orenda and Kutchi; and Other Stories." The learned Judge said that "the essential thing," the *differentia*, of a novel, appears to be "that it should consist of 120,000 words." Thus the quantitative estimate easily discerns a novel from a not-novel.



PU-CASH IN THE FORM OF A KNIFE OR SPADE,
ABOUT 375 B.C.

A BANKNOTE OF THE 14TH CENTURY, AND
CHINESE MONEY FROM THE 7TH CENTURY.

These most interesting illustrations, which epitomise the history of the Chinese currency, are reproduced from Mr. H. B. Morse's "Trade and Administration of the Chinese Empire," by permission of the publishers, Messrs. Longman, Green, and Co.



CASH OF THE KANG-HI DYNASTY,
A.D. 1662-1722.

CASH OF THE YUNG-CHENG DYNASTY,
A.D. 1723-1735.

was an action for libel, in which B obtained the umpire's verdict. C, the publisher of the summer



A MING NOTE FOR ONE THOUSAND CASH (ABOUT ONE DOLLAR),
PERIOD OF THE FIRST MING EMPEROR HUNGWU, A.D. 1368-1399.



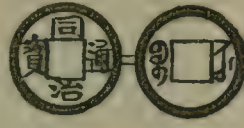
CASH OF THE TANG DYNASTY,
A.D. 618-906.



CASH OF THE SUNG DYNASTY,
A.D. 960-1126.



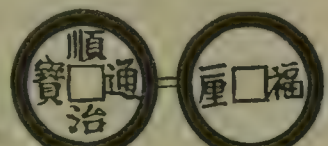
CASH OF THE MING DYNASTY,
A.D. 1368-1399.



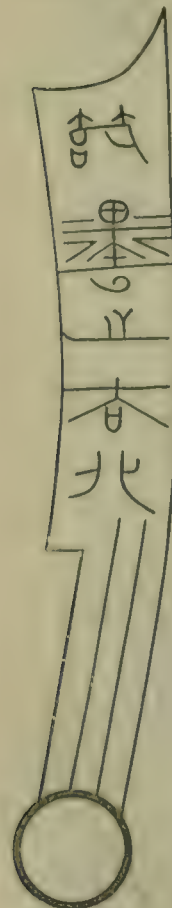
CASH OF THE TUNG-CHIH
DYNASTY, A.D. 1862-1871.



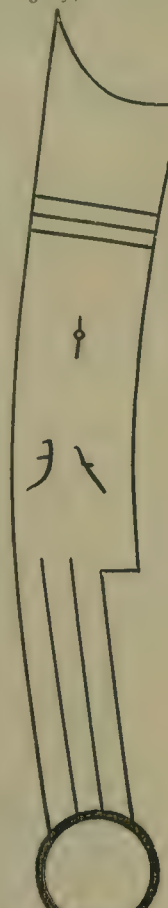
CASH OF THE TAO-KWANG
DYNASTY, A.D. 1821-1850.



CASH OF THE SHUN-CHIH DYNASTY,
A.D. 1644-1661.



SWORD CASH,
OBVERSE.



SWORD CASH,
REVERSE.

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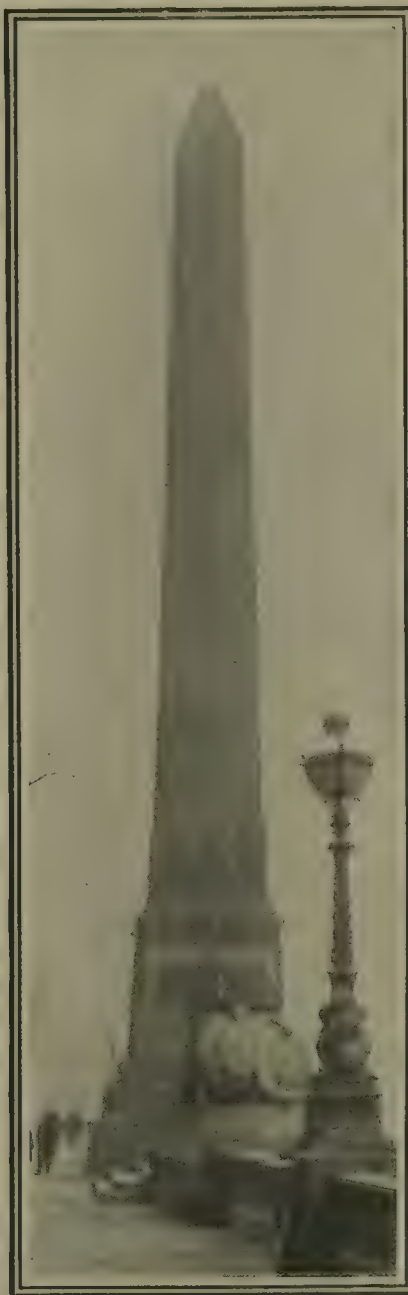
PHOTOGRAPHS BY TOPICAL PRESS.



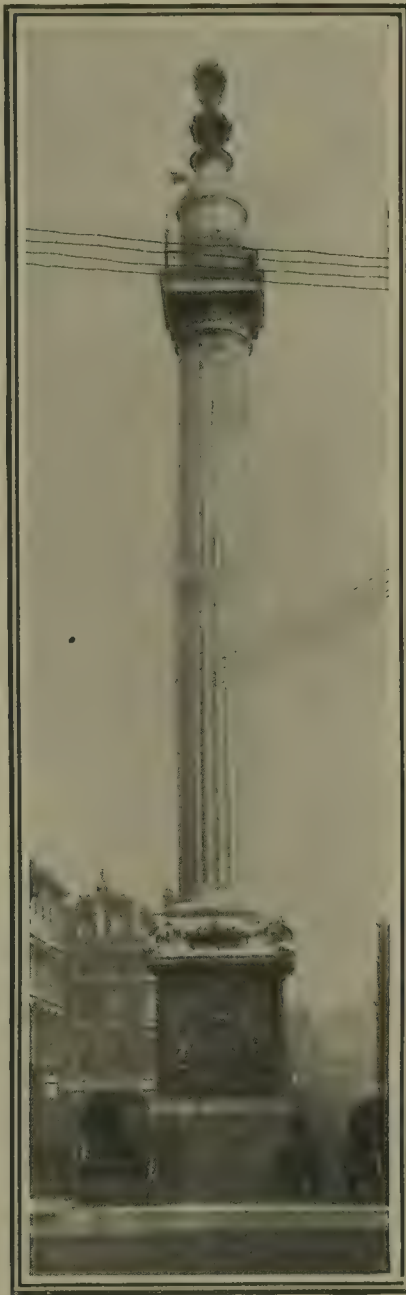
THE TOWER AND ITS SURROUNDINGS.



BIG BEN.



CLEOPATRA'S NEEDLE.



THE MONUMENT.



WESTMINSTER CATHEDRAL.



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THE HAPLESS VICTIM

FLOURISHES HIS LEG.



A NEARER VIEW OF THE ACCIDENT.



FITTING THE FALSE LEGS FOR THE PICTURE.

HOW THEY MANAGE THE SEVERING OF THE LEG.



THE OPERATOR AND THE VICTIM SHAKE HANDS.



THE ANIMATED CELLAR-FLAP AND LAMP-POST WHICH PURSUE A MAN.



THE LIVING BEDSTEAD.



THE MAGNETIC MAN ATTRACTING THE GENDARME'S BAYONETS.



BEHIND THE SCENES OF THE CINEMATOGRAPH: ACTORS MAKING UP.

The photographs were taken at the cinematograph works of Messrs. Gaumont in Paris. They betray the secret of the amusing cinematograph films that are shown in music-halls. The subjects are a comic motor accident in which the victim takes his misfortunes very gaily; an animated cellar-flap and a lamp-post which pursue a running man; the adventures of a man whose bed ran about the streets and of a magnetic man who attracted all the iron he came near. The man's wife tried to energise him by giving him an electric belt, with the most comical results.

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TOWARDS A WIDER BLACKFRIARS BRIDGE: THE PROGRESS OF THE EXTENSION.

It is now possible to observe the progress made with the widening of Blackfriars Bridge. The masonry of the first buttress on the north side of the river has already risen several feet above the top of the caisson. In the photograph the actual extension is visible. The bridge was built between 1865 and 1869, and was opened by Queen Victoria on November 6 of the latter year. The engineer was Mr. J. Cubitt, C.E.—[PHOTOGRAPH BY HALFTONES.]



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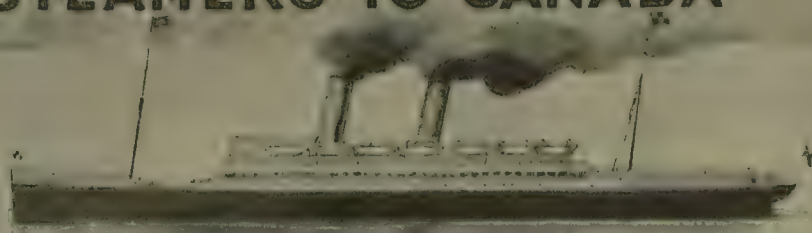
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LADIES' PAGE.

QUEEN ALEXANDRA'S presence at the wedding of Lord Errington, the Earl of Cromer's heir, with Lady Ruby Elliot, daughter of the Earl of Minto, was another indication of the steady kindness and affection shown invariably by their present Majesties to those who loyally served Queen Victoria. Lady Minto is one of the daughters of the late General the Hon. C. Grey, who was for years the late Queen's trusted private secretary. His children have received countless kindnesses from the children of the late Queen. Another of General Grey's daughters is the Countess of Antrim, who is Lady-in-waiting to the Queen, and who received her Majesty on her arrival at the church, as Lady Minto came later, accompanying the bride. The white soft satin bridal gown had no long train to carry; it fell in a good sweep on the ground from a high belt against the shoulders of pearl embroidery. The bridesmaids' gowns were blue Ninon-de-soie, with high belts of silver tissue and little fichus of pale lilac-coloured chiffon fastened by *choux* of the same colour; their blue tulle hats were trimmed with branches of lilac, and the colour combination was fascinating.

Her Majesty wore a dress and toque of her favourite pale purple velvet, while the Empress Marie, over a heliotrope cloth gown, had a black velvet mantle richly embroidered in two sorts of silver thread. This indicated what is a remarkable feature of the on-coming fashion, the great use of metallic trimmings. Gold and silver embroideries we have patronised already in recent dresses, especially for evening wear, but the new varieties include burnished, red, and dull gold, and oxydised silver; while copper and aluminium are quite new, and steel is a revival that has almost the effect of a novelty. The copper, too, like the gold and silver, is offered in various tones—it is not only of the rich red-brown shade of the polished metal, but is used also in the vivid green that copper takes when tarnished. Then there is bronze, and a metallic rich blue is used. Such embroideries are to be lavished on the smartest frocks, both visiting and evening gowns, and though somewhat meretricious—vulgar, in short, if used without good taste and restraint—are most effective and gay when properly placed. The embroideries in which these bright threads figure are very often raised; that is to say, the work is done over concealed padding of cotton wool; and this adds to its showiness. Gold remains first favourite in the metallic trimmings, however; the effect can be incomparably soft at the same time as brilliant. Gold deftly and not heavily worked on soft white tulle and placed above gold tissue made the most lovely evening gown that I have yet seen ready for the coming season. I hear from Paris of a beautiful gown for evening wear that is being embroidered for the Queen. It is palest-yellow satin, with threads of silver embroidery from the feet to the Empire corsage, this upper portion being a mass of orange-coloured sequins lightly touched with silver.



THE BEAUTY OF LACE DISPLAYED.

An evening gown specially designed to show off the fine lace flounces, which are affixed to the net foundation by clusters of button roses; ribbon belt, and berthe.

Attention has been recently drawn to several great bequests of wealthy women to charitable purposes, generally following on a similar good use of money in life. Mr. Gladstone once observed that a person who bequeathed money to charity was not to be thanked, since he could not take any of it with him; but it becomes us all to discard this rather cynical view of the matter, and to be grateful for even posthumous charity on the same principle that Macaulay wished honour to be paid to the memory of deceased martyrs to truth—to encourage the living to copy the good example. One form of benevolent bequest it is always in my mind to praise, because it displays undoubted good feeling—great gifts to public objects may be but a form of postmortem vanity, but bequests to household servants, who have faithfully served the testator while living, can bear no possible stigma of the sort; and of such graciously grateful gifts there have recently been many. The late Lady Pearce has not only provided with generosity for all her chief household helpers, but besides annuities she has made a very original bequest to her cook and her head-housemaid: they are each to have a diamond brooch from her stock of jewellery. Now I think this is rather a nice idea.

It is to be regretted that so few wealthy women give any thought in making their wills to the interests of their own sex. This seems curious, yet it is but one of the many tokens of the indifference of woman to woman that will, I fear, make women's suffrage, when attained, prove to be of small practical benefit. It is a fact that nearly all that is done for women by either testators or living donors is the result of the kind sympathy not of women but of men. This is true both of our own country and of America. The leading great institutions for women's education in the States—Vassar College, Bryn Mawr College, and the Sage department of Cornell University—were all provided for girls by men's benevolence; while the Leland Stanford University in California was originally founded by Mr. Stanford equally for both sexes, but his widow, on her decease, bequeathed the same institution the whole balance of the Stanford fortune on the one sole condition that its women students should for all time be limited to a comparatively small fixed number! Here, Mr. Carnegie stipulated that his great gift to the Scotch Universities should be equally open to both sexes. Moreover, while none of the rich women lately deceased have left any benefit for the girls or the women of the future, two large bequests in their behalf have recently been announced from kindly gentlemen. Mr. J. R. Turle, of Cromwell Road, who died last January, bequeathed £10,000, in London County stock, to Bedford College for Women, and the like sum to the New Hospital for Women, which is officered by women doctors and students alone; and he also left the same institutions certain other shares in his residuary estate. Then a wealthy Nottingham manufacturer has bequeathed almost the whole of his large fortune to found pensions and other assistance for elderly women inhabitants of that city.

FILOMENA.

"GRANDE CHARTREUSE"

NOTICE.

In His Majesty's Court of Appeal

On the 11th day of December, 1907,

IN AN ACTION OF

REY and OTHERS on behalf of themselves and all other Members of THE CARTHUSIAN ORDER and OTHERS,

v.

HENRI LECOUTURIER and OTHERS.

A PERPETUAL INJUNCTION WAS GRANTED

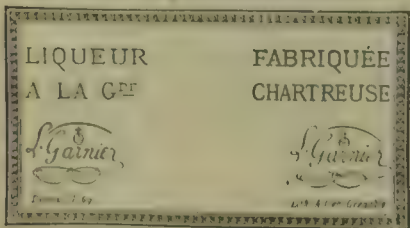
Restraining each of the Defendants, their and each of their Servants and Agents, from using the word "**CHARTREUSE**" in connection with the sale of liqueurs other than liqueurs manufactured by the Plaintiffs, as the name of or as descriptive of the liqueurs or without clearly distinguishing the liqueurs so sold from the liqueurs manufactured by the Plaintiffs, and from selling or offering for sale in England any liqueur or other liquors not manufactured by the Plaintiffs in such a manner as to represent or lead to the belief that the liqueur or other liquors manufactured or imported or sold by the Defendants are the manufacture of the Plaintiffs.

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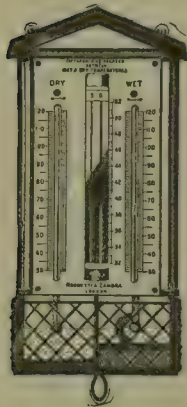
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THE CHRONICLE OF THE CAR.

WITH success, resulting from the handicapping experiments made at Brooklands on Saturday, April 4, amateur motor-car racing appears likely to



A TINY MODEL OF A DE DIETRICH STEAM-CAR.

The model was shown at the Little Inventors' Exhibition. It is a steam two-cylinder car of three speeds with reversing gear. It measures 33 centimetres and weighs about a pound. The car was made by a watchmaker.

become popular. This scheme, which seeks to allot starts on the basis of the best possible performance of each and every car, must bring cars of all powers together at the finish, if it does not produce a multiplied dead-heat. Each car entered for handicaps is obliged to give an exhibition run over a certain distance against the watch, and her performance is thereafter taken as the basis of her handicap. Should this car win a race in time which exceeds the demonstration time by a certain stated percentage, disqualification follows. Thus "roping" is discounted, and nothing serves an entrant but to get the best possible out of his car in the demonstration run, and trust to luck to do a little better within the limit in the actual race.

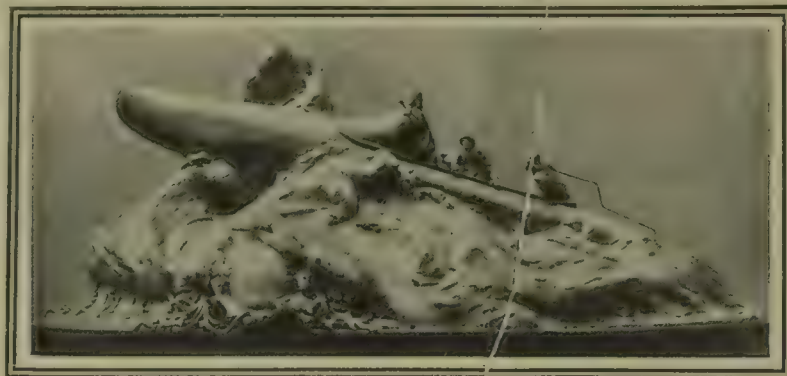
The win of the 400-h.p. Wolseley-Siddeley motor-boat at Mentone, on the 7th inst., will be regarded as a happy augury for her success in the race for the

Harmsworth Cup, which the *Dixie* took across the Atlantic last year. By her victory over the Panhard-Levassor boat, and six others of the speediest craft that France can put into the water, this shell-full of force has more than verified the impression she created when demonstrating in Southampton

Water a few weeks ago. That she may prove as triumphant off Sandy Hook as she has shown herself on the Riviera is the earnest wish of all who feel that England should lead in this branch of sea-craft as in others.

No fitting which can be attached to a motor-car is so fraught with interest as a really sound reliable speed-indicator and distance-recorder. It is not until one has driven by such an instrument that one realises how woefully awry are the speed-estimates of all and sundry, whether made from the car in movement or by an observer afoot. The apparatus is a veritable educator, and the findings of magisterial benches, together with the sworn testimony of the constabulary, would exhibit

deeper traces of common-sense and verity if the teachings of a speed-indicator could be brought home to both magistracy and police. The use of such an accurate instrument as Smith's Perfect Speed-Indicator always shows that speed is underestimated from the car and overestimated from the road.



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ECCLESIASTICAL NOTES.

DR. BICKERSTETH, Vicar of Leeds, is at present staying at Taormina, in Sicily, recuperating after a serious illness. Writing in his parish magazine, Dr. Bickersteth says he is quite certain he cannot wisely plan to be back in Leeds by Easter. He has not yet got back his walking powers, and has to be content with a very quiet life. Every week, however, he is making slow progress.

The Bishop of Carlisle, who has been in Sicily for several weeks for the benefit of his health, is now on his way home. In a letter which appears in this month's *Diocesan Gazette*, written on March 16, he states that his progress has been satisfactory, and that he will be in London not later than April 27 and home on the 29th.

Canon Carnegie, Rector of the Cathedral Church of Birmingham, is to take the Three Hours' service on Good Friday at St. Mary Abbot's, Kensington. The attendance at this service is always large, and Canon Pennefather usually invites some eminent preacher to give the addresses. Canon Holmes will preach at Kensington Parish Church on the same day at the 5.30 evensong.

The Rev. Edward Morris Reynolds, who for very many years was Master of the Coniston Foxhounds, died recently at Ambleside at the age of seventy-eight. He was a relative of the Wordsworth family, and was born at Clapham, whence he went to the Royal Institution School at Liverpool, and finally to Cambridge University. After being ordained in 1859 he held a curacy at Holy Trinity, Stockton-on-Tees, and subsequently became in turn Assistant-Master at Clifton College and Haileybury School, from which post he retired in 1876. He was an accomplished classical scholar, and among his publications is "Passages from Christian Writers of Early Times."

Mr. Nelson Dawson's lectern in wrought brass, which is intended for Kirkheaton Church, was conspicuous in the central hall of the New Gallery during the Ridley Art Club's exhibition. The lectern is dedicated to the memory of the Rev. Christopher Alderson, M.A., who was rector of this parish for forty-four years, and his wife, by their daughter, Mary Augusta Alderson. The design of the lectern is very beautiful and uncommon. A memorial to Lady Louisa Egerton was also conspicuous in the central hall. It is of green and white marble, with carved panels showing figures of Wisdom and Charity.

CHESS.

ARTHUR ELSON (Boston, Mass.).—When you have studied the art of problem-composition a little more, you will discover under what very exceptional circumstances the solution of a two-mover begins with a check.

P. LEHZEN (Hanover).—We have had much pleasure in complying with request, and have forwarded your post-card to Mr. Kidson.

HERWARD (Oxford).—There is, no doubt, a certain weakness of Black's Q B P, but we doubt whether much could be made of it. Without a long and tedious analysis, we cannot see how an advantage for White can be proved, and, short of that, a draw seems a legitimate result.

E. G. MUNTZ (Toronto).—Thanks for problems, which shall have attention. Sorrento.—We hope the "nearly" is now "quite."

E. J. WINTER-WOOD.—As is always the case, your contribution is very welcome.

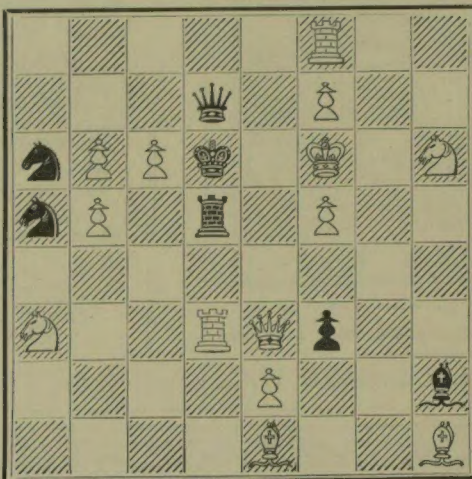
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 3335.—By C. H. MORANO.

WHITE. BLACK.
1. Q to K 8th Kt to B 7th
2. B to Kt 3rd K takes Kt
3. Q mates

If Black play 1. Kt to Kt 6th, 2. Kt takes Kt; and if 1. P to R 7th, 2. Q to Q 7th, etc.

PROBLEM No. 3338.—By J. M. K. LUPTON.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in two moves.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 3330 received from Laurent Changuion (St. Helena Bay, Cape Colony) and C. A. M. (Penang); of No. 3331 from E. G. Muntz (Toronto); of No. 3332 from E. G. Muntz and William K. Greely (Boston, Mass.); of No. 3333 from Robert H. Couper (Malbone, U.S.A.); of No. 3334 from Captain J. A. Challice (Great Yarmouth), F. R. Pickering (Forest Hill), B. Messenger (Bridgend), and Shadforth; of No. 3335 from S. Davis (Leicester), R. C. Widdcombe (Saltash), F. R. Pickering and Captain J. A. Challice.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 3336 received from Laura Greaves (Shelton), W. J. Bearn (Nunhead), F. Henderson (Leeds), H. R. Stephenson (Chelmsford), Shadforth, P. Daly (Brighton), F. R. Pickering (Forest Hill), R. C. Widdcombe (Saltash), Nellie Morris (Winchelsea), W. Howard (Liverpool), Sorrento, E. J. Winter-Wood, Captain J. A. Challice.

(Great Yarmouth), Hereward, R. Bryson (Walthamstow), Joseph Willcock (Shrewsbury), J. A. S. Hanbury (Birmingham), Frank Kent (Hatfield), G. Bakker (Rotterdam), Walter S. Forester (Bristol), G. Stillingfleet Johnson (Cobham), J. Evans (Cardiff), T. Roberts, J. Isaacson (Liverpool), Fred R. Underhill (Norwich), L. J. McAdam (Southsea), R. Worters (Canterbury), Albert Wolff (Putney), and J. Hopkinson (Derby).

CHESS IN LONDON.

Game played in the City of London Chess Club Tournament, between Messrs. J. H. BLAKE and F. W. FEAR.

Vienna Game.

WHITE (Mr. B.)	BLACK (Mr. F.)	WHITE (Mr. B.)	BLACK (Mr. F.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	19. P to Kt 4th	B to Q 5th
2. Kt to Q B 3rd	Kt to K B 3rd	20. Q R to Kt sq	P to Q Kt 4th
3. B to B 4th		21. B to Kt 3rd	K to Kt 2nd
		22. Kt to K 2nd	B to Kt 3rd
3. P to Q 3rd	B to B 4th	23. P to B 4th	P to R 3rd
4. P to B 4th	P to K R 1st	24. P to R 4th	R to Q B sq
5. P to B 4th	P to Q 3rd	25. R takes P	B P takes P
6. P to B 4th	Kt to B 3rd	26. Kt to B 3rd	B to B 3rd
7. P to Q R 3rd	B to Q 2nd	27. P takes P	P takes P
8. Kt to B 3rd	Kt to Kt 5th	28. Kt to Q 5th	
9. Q to K 2nd	B to B 7th (ch)		

The usual move nowadays, deferring P to K B 4th to a later stage in the opening.

There is no object in this check except to deprive White of the right of Castling, here a doubtful privilege.

Where it remains for the rest of the game till late to be of help.

White has a nice attack, and handles it well. The game is now practically over, and a few vigorous strokes bring it to a conclusion.

CHESS IN AMERICA.

Game played in the New York State Tournament between Messrs. HELMS and ROSENBAUM.

(Gioco Piano.)

WHITE (Mr. H.)	BLACK (Mr. R.)	WHITE (Mr. H.)	BLACK (Mr. R.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	18. R to K 2nd	Q to B 4th
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	19. Q R to K sq	R to Q 2nd
3. B to B 4th	B to B 4th	20. Kt to K 4th	Q to B 5th
4. P to B 3rd	Kt to B 3rd	21. K to Kt sq	K to Kt sq
5. P to Q 4th	P takes P	22. B to Kt 3rd	B to Kt 4th
6. P takes P	B to Kt 3rd	23. R to K 3rd	P to K R 3rd
		24. P to Kt 3rd	Q to B 2nd
		25. Kt to Q 4th	B to Q 2nd
		26. Kt to K 6th	

B to Kt 5th (ch) is the usual reply, but the text move has the sanction of so high an authority as Zukertort.

An attack that arises in one of the variations of the opening, but rather novel in this connection.

Excellent play, showing a perfect grasp of all the intricacies of the position.

The play of the Knights completes Black's discomfiture, and, with a forced exchange that yields a passed Pawn, victory is not far off.

A charming ending. If K takes R, 32. R to B sq (ch) either mates or wins the Queen.

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was beautifying complexions when George the Third was King, and before the great historic event of modern times, the French Revolution

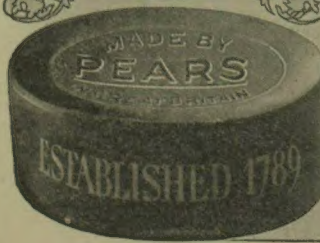
THAT was indeed a period of revolutions, and the revolution that was effected in the manufacture of Soap by the introduction of PEAR'S SOAP was so memorable that it established a new and permanent standard in Toilet Soaps, and one that it has been impossible to improve upon in all the years that have since elapsed.

PEAR'S SOAP was a scientific discovery that represented hygienic perfection, and provided beauty with a simple preservative that has had no equal from that day to this.

We have it on the testimony of the most famous beauties, and of leading scientists, doctors, and specialists, from the Georgian to the Edwardian period, that PEAR'S SOAP is the most potent of all aids to natural beauty—the beauty that alone can fascinate—the beauty of a soft, velvety, refined complexion.

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The "Antexema" treatment is always successful, whatever the skin trouble.

Is your skin perfectly healthy? If thoroughly healthy it will be quite free from spots, pimples, redness, roughness, chafing, or any other disfigurement. Slight skin ailments, such as those mentioned, are distinct signs of an unhealthy skin, and call for immediate attention. The worst of it is that these earlier symptoms of skin illness are, in many cases, neglected, and thus have time and opportunity to get worse and become chronic. It is this neglect of Nature's warnings that is responsible for the large number of sufferers from eczema, bad legs, barber's rash, nettle-rash, ringworm, and scores of other skin troubles. The warning signs were neglected, and the suffering, humiliation, and disfigurement now endured is the result of this neglect.

Whether your skin trouble is in its early stages, or has really got you in its grip, there is only one safe and sensible piece of advice that can be given. Use "Antexema," and use it at once. A day's more delay means a day's more needless discomfort, and a day longer for the skin trouble to tighten its hold upon you. Another caution should be offered against messy, greasy ointments that clog up the pores and may actually make your skin trouble worse than it is now. You want to be cured and you must therefore

Adopt Nature's Way.

How does Nature heal your skin when it is cut or broken? What happens to the sore place when it has begun to heal? You will always find that a hard, dry skin forms over the part, protecting it from the air, and at the same time keeping out dust, germs, and everything that can do mischief. That is Nature's way, and we cannot go wrong if we copy Nature's methods. If you have eczema, pimples, nettle-rash, chafed skin, burns, or any other skin trouble, and want to get cured, what you must do is to supply a protecting skin similar to that which Nature employs to heal our troubles. "Antexema" is the scientific and successful remedy which modern medical research offers to every skin sufferer. "Antexema" is a remedy that heals

the skin in the same way that Nature does it. When gently applied to the bad or sore place, "Antexema" forms a soothing, healing, and protecting skin over the part, under which it rapidly heals. "Antexema" is perfectly harmless, it is invisible on the skin, which is a great advantage for skin troubles of the face or hands, and you can apply it to the sensitive skin even of a baby in arms with certainty that it cannot do harm, and will certainly do good. The terrible smarting, burning, and irritation of eczema or any other skin complaint stops immediately "Antexema" is applied, and your cure begins at once.

"Antexema" will make your Skin well.

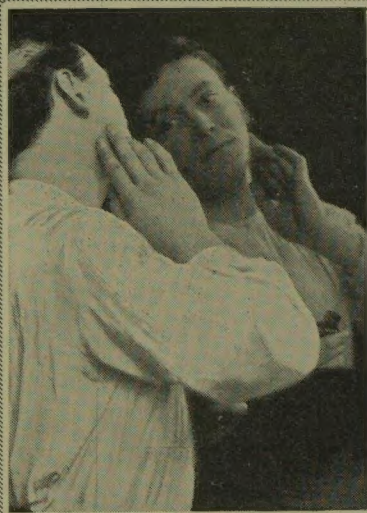
"Antexema" is an unrivalled cure for eczema, psoriasis, and nettle-rash; but it is just as useful for burns, bruises, blisters, insect bites, chafed skin, and skin irritation; gentlemen whose skin is tender find it the very thing to use after shaving, as it allays all irritation and renders shaving a pleasure. "Antexema" is the most wonderful skin specific and cleanser that medical science has produced. There's only one way of curing skin illness, that's the "Antexema" way. There's only one way of proving that "Antexema" will cure you, and that is by using it. Use it once and you will become convinced of its wonder-working powers. All irritation will immediately stop. You will get a restful night's sleep. You will soon see a distinct improvement in the health of your skin, and you will quickly gain a complete cure.

Whilst applying "Antexema," "Antexema Granules" should be taken, as they remove all impurities from the blood, and "Antexema Soap" should invariably be used for bath and toilet.

"Antexema" is supplied by all Chemists at 1/1½ and 2/9, or post free, direct, 1/3 and 2/9, from the Antexema Company, 83, Castle Road, London, N.W. With every bottle is enclosed the handbook, "Skin Troubles." "Antexema" is supplied by Chemists and Stores in Australia, New Zealand, Canada, South Africa, India, and all British Dominions.



"Antexema" is indispensable in every nursery. It cures all infantile skin troubles.



After shaving you should apply "Antexema." It cools the skin and takes away all soreness.



"Antexema" is highly appreciated by nurses. They know how good it is for skin illness.



Keep "Antexema" on your dressing table. You will find it wonderfully valuable.

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LLOYD'S IN TUBES, 1s. 6d. & 3s. each.

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FOR EASY SHAVING.

WITHOUT THE USE OF SOAP, WATER, OR BRUSH.
The Label of the ORIGINAL and
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bought the business, with the receipt, trade mark, and
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From all Chemists, Hairdressers, &c.,
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Miss Emily Faithful,

The late Gen. W. T. Sherman,

and many other persons of distinction have testified
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HIMROD'S CURE FOR ASTHMA

Established over a quarter of a century.

Prescribed by the Medical Faculty throughout the world.
It is used as an inhalation and without any after bad effects.

A Free Sample and detailed Testimonials free by post.
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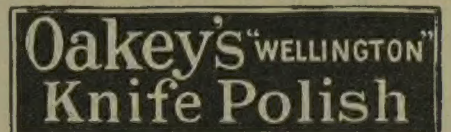


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The Original Preparation for Cleaning and Polishing Cutlery
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at 3d., 6d., & 1s., by Grocers, Ironmongers, Oilmen, &c.
Wellington Emery and Black Lead Mills, London, S.E.

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is the BEST REMEDY KNOWN for
**COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA,
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NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, TOOTHACHE.**

Admitted by the Profession to be the most Valuable
Remedy ever discovered.

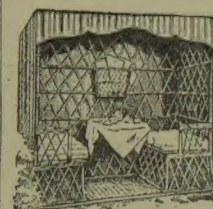
Of all Chemists, 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., & 4s. 6d.

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Single Tubes, 2s.; 3 Tubes, 5s., post free. Harmless to other animals.
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Mr. Geo. R. Sims' True Hair Grower, is training men
and women to regard the acquisition of a fine head
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Table, Basket for
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WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

THE will (dated Aug. 13, 1907) of MR. ROBERT JOHN PETTIWARD, of Finborough Hall, Stowmarket, Suffolk, who died on Feb. 3, was proved on March 28 by Miss Mary Frances Pettiward, the daughter, Algernon Beckford Bevan, and Orby Russell Morgan Wood, M.D., the value of the real and personal estate amounting to £114,864. The testator gives £1000 to and £16,000 in trust for, his son-in-law, the Rev. Richard Standly Dewing; £12,000, in trust, for each of his daughters, Mary, Bertha Caroline, Clara Phoebe, and Etheldreda Lucy; £7000, in trust, for his daughter Mrs. Wood, and her husband and family; such a sum as, with what he settled on her, will make up £12,000, in trust, for his daughter Mrs. Bevan and her husband and children; £1000 each to his executors; £2000 each to his grandchildren; £100 to the Court Pettiward 9056 of the Ancient Order of Foresters; £50 to the Finborough Co-operative Society; and legacies to servants. He directs that his real estate is to be offered to the person who shall succeed to the Pettiward settled estate at a fair market price. All other his property he leaves to his daughters Mary and Mrs. Bevan.

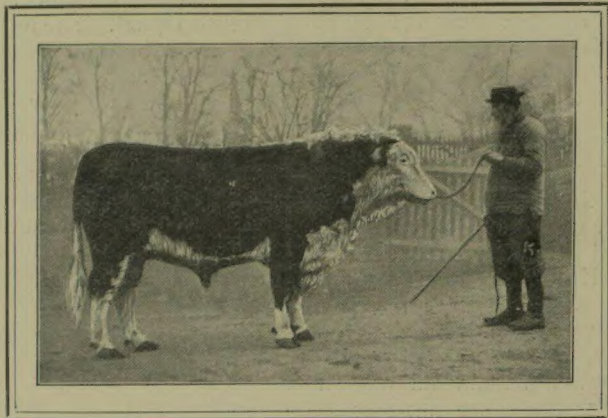
The will (dated Jan. 31, 1901), with two codicils, of MR. STEPHEN GEORGE HOLLAND, of 56, Porchester Terrace, and of Messrs. Holland and Sherry, 7, Warwick Street, Regent Street, who died on Feb. 9, has been proved by Percy Holland and Ernest Charles Holland, the sons, the value of the estate being sworn at £389,219. The testator bequeaths £2000 to his son Ernest Charles; £300 each to his executors; £100 each to his daughters-in-law, sisters-in-law, and godsons; and the residue to his five sons and daughter, Tom Wilkinson, Sydney, Stephen George, Percy, Ernest Charles, and Adele Holland Mackenzie, or the issue of any of them as shall have predeceased him.

The will (dated June 26, 1906) of MR. DAVID BROWNE, of Rockingham, Andover Road, Winchester, retired medical practitioner, who died on Jan. 1, has been proved by Mrs. Elizabeth G. Browne, the widow, and Chaloner Shenton, the value of the property amounting to £130,842. Subject to a legacy of £50 to Mr. Shenton, the testator leaves everything to his wife.

The will (dated May 23, 1907) of MISS ALICE MARY MORGAN, of 13, Evelyn Gardens, South Kensington, who died on Feb. 18, has been proved by George William Ryder junior, William Morgan Underwood, and James Alexander Morgan, the value of the property being £51,793. Miss Morgan gives £200 to the Vicar of St. Luke's, Chelsea, for the poor; £200 each to the Chelsea Hospital for Women, the Victoria Hospital for Women, the Cancer Hospital, the Bayswater Orphan Asylum, the Cheyne Hospital for Sick and Incurable Children, the United Kingdom Beneficent Society, the Railway Benevolent Institution, and the Brompton Hospital for Consumption; £3000 each to Lily Marion

Underwood, John Godfrey Underwood, Mrs. Susanne Lammin, and William Morgan Underwood; and other legacies. The residue of her property she leaves in trust for her niece, Julie Augusta Underwood, for life, and then for Dorothy Lammin, Lily Marion Underwood, John Godfrey Underwood, and William Morgan Underwood.

The will (made on Dec. 16, 1904) of MR. JOHN WAITE, of 1, Cornwall Gardens, Gloucester Road, whose death took place on Feb. 24, has been proved by his widow and Godfrey Charles Lambert, the gross value of the property being £154,951. Mr. Waite bequeaths £500 each to the United Kingdom Beneficent Institution and the General Benevolent Institution; £500 each to the Hospital for Women, the Merchants' Guild, the Royal Southern Hospital, the Seamen's Orphanage, the Bluecoat School, the Northern Hospital, the School for the



VICEROY, A FINE PEDIGREE HEREFORD BULL,
FOR THE OXO FARMS.

A few days ago thirteen pedigree heifers and bulls were shipped from Mr. James Miller's farms, at Romford, to the Argentine Republic, per S.S. "Balacava." They were destined for the great cattle farms of the Oxo Company, and will augment the large number of splendid stud animals belonging to the company. They all come of finest Hereford stock.

Blind, the training-ship *Indefatigable*, the General Infirmary, the Children's Infirmary, and the Consumption Hospital—all of Liverpool; £50,000, in trust, for his wife for life, and then for his nephew and adopted son, Bryan Rivers Pugh; and other legacies. The residue of what he may die possessed of he leaves to his wife, she making an allowance of £500 per annum to his said nephew.

The will (dated Sept. 21, 1906) of MR. JOHN KNILL JOPE HICHENS, of Beech Grove, Sunninghill, and 25, Austin Friars, for many years Chairman of the Committee of the Stock Exchange, who died on March 9, was proved on March 31 by James Byrn Hichens, the son, and Fullarton James, the value of

the property amounting to £40,378. The testator gives the household effects to his wife, £50 each to his executors, and legacies to his servants; the residue of what he may leave to be held in trust for his wife for life and then for his children.

The will (dated April 3, 1907) of the eighth VISCOUNT BOYNE, of Brancepeth Castle, Durham, and Burwarton, Salop, who died on Dec. 30, has been proved by Viscount Boyne and the Hon. Frederick Gustavus Hamilton Russell, the sons, the value of the unsettled estate being £668,762. The testator gives the Burwarton estate to his second son, Frederick, for life, with remainder to his first and other sons in tail male; all arrears and accruing rents of such property, the furniture, etc., except family pictures, in the mansion house, and the money in his Salop bank, to his said son Frederick; £2000 to his agent, Henry Thomas Pearson; and legacies to servants. Everything else he may die possessed of he leaves to his eldest son.

The following important wills have now been proved—
Mr. John Holloway, 6, Highbury Grange. . . £57,842
Mrs. Charlotte Bywater, 93, Onslow Square . . £53,403
Mr. James William Cunliffe, Werleigh, Fernlie, Whaley Bridge, Derby . . £49,998
Mr. Robert Betson Warrick, Verulam Buildings, Gray's Inn . . £38,684
Rev. Oswald Pattison Serjeant, Hulse Road, Southampton . . £34,132
Mr. Reginald Graham, 2, Park Mansions, Knightsbridge . . £30,830
Rev. George Frederick Holden, Vicar of All Saints, Margaret Street, W. . . £30,483
Dame Caroline Eva Pearce, Chilton Lodge, Hungerford, and 2, Deanery Street, Park Lane . . £25,288

The Great Eastern Railway Company announce that on Saturday, April 18, for the accommodation of persons detained at business until late in the evening, special midnight trains will leave Liverpool Street at 12.20 for Norwich, via Cambridge, and at 12.25 for Clacton-on-Sea, Ipswich, Yarmouth, and Lowestoft, via Colchester, calling at the principal intermediate stations. The 12.3 night (supper train) from London to Clacton will not run. Restaurant-cars will be run from London to Clacton on the 12.25 night special. Excursion tickets are issued daily from Liverpool Street and other London and suburban stations to Epping Forest (Chingford, Loughton, etc.), Southend-on-Sea, and Burnham-on-Crouch, etc., to Broxbourne and Rye House, on Good Friday, Saturday, and Easter Sunday and Monday; to Clacton-on-Sea, Walton-on-Naze, Dovercourt and Harwich on Easter Monday. On Good Friday and Easter Sunday to Hertford and Cambridge, from Liverpool Street and Hackney Downs. On Saturday to Hertford, from St. Pancras. On Easter Monday to Hertford, Cambridge, and Ely, from Liverpool Street, St. Pancras, etc.

There's no getting away from it!

THE important question of the Public Health has in recent years formed the subject of much debate at meetings of Learned Societies, Public Bodies, and also in Parliament. It has been treated by the Press and discussed in the Family Circle with that regard which its undoubted importance demands.

Statistics relating to this question have been prepared by recognised authorities, and are beyond dispute. These statistics are accessible to the Public whenever they feel disposed to peruse them.

The Student of Cause and Effect can find much material for reflection in this direction, but the Man in the Street, who in this age of hustle has not the time to devote to such researches, is content with FACTS briefly put.

It is a FACT that the Public Health has steadily improved since the introduction of BEECHAM'S PILLS.

It is also a FACT that the sale of BEECHAM'S PILLS has steadily increased since their introduction.

The connection is apparent! The deduction obvious!

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are recognised as the most reliable medicine for those disorders of the digestive organs—notably the Stomach, Liver, and Bowels—which give rise to many and complicated forms of disease.

The Public are alive to this Fact. Hence the ever-increasing sales of BEECHAM'S PILLS mean improved public Health. Thus do we arrive at

A Logical Conclusion.

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